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THE "LANCET," Vol. 2, xvii., contained, from the pen of Dr. Golding Bird, A.M., F.R.S., F.L.S., an article on Pulvermacher's Galvanic Chains, of which the following is an extract:—"The ingenious Galvanic "Chain of Dr. Pulvermacher has attracted "so much attention that an account of its "value may prove interesting. Shocks are "not required to develope physiological "phenomena or therapeutical effects, as the "laborious researches of Dr. Marshall Hall "have long since proved: and it is only to "the mild continuous voltaic currents that "we can look for a vast development of "therapeutical influence."

THE "MATERIA MEDICA," 4th Ed., page 53, by Dr. I. Pereira, F.R.S., F.L.S., contains the following extract:—"The "application of the voltaic circuit has "been largely prescribed, and has become "a popular remedy in the form of Pulvermacher's Galvanic Chains. They should "be worn so as to encircle the part affected "in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c. "They are regarded by practitioners as a "valuable and convenient means of applying "the continuous voltaic current."

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H. E. Longmore. Registered Chemist by Examination.

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CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending August 12.

Monday, August 7 (Bank Holiday)—Great Military Concert, Bands of Scots Guards and Royal Engineers. Lord Lytton's Comedy, MONEY, by the Vaudeville Company. Cricket Match, Clown Cricketers v. Upper Norwood. Bicycle Race, 20 miles, J. Keen v. Wood. Balloon Ascent. Variety Entertainment. Dr. Lynn's Vivisection Extraordinary. Great Fountains, &c. Tuesday, August 8—Comedy, ROAD TO RUIN, by the Vaudeville Theatre Company. Wednesday, August 9—Sketch Lecture, by Rev. J. G. Wood, "Unwelcome Guests." Thursday, August 10—Great Firework Display by Messrs. C. T. Brock and Co. Comedy, MONEY, by the Vaudeville Theatre Company. Friday, August 11—Sketch Lecture by Rev. J. G. Wood, "The Mole and his Work." Saturday, August 12—Evening Continental Garden Concerts. Play, THE OLD TOLL HOUSE.

DAILY.—Orchestral Concerts (Conductor Mr. August Manns). Company's Military Band (Bandmaster, Mr. H. Sibold). Organ (Mr. A. J. Eyre). Panorama, painted by M. Philippoteaux (admission one shilling). Dr. Lynn's marvellous new feats. Skating Rink. Electric Railway on Second Terrace, &c., &c.

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Private boxes, 10s. 6d. to £3 3s.; grand circle seats (reserved), 2s. 6d. balcony stalls (reserved), 2s.; amphitheatre stalls (1,300 seats), 1s.: promenade, 1s. Doors open at 7.30. Commence at 8.0. Box-office open daily.

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ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—This Evening at 8, THE ROMANY RYE. At 7.30, A PHOTOGRAPHIC FRIGHT.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.—This Evening, at 8.30, THROUGH THE LOOKING GLASS. At 9.0 BILLEE TAYLOR.

GLOBE THEATRE.—Every Evening, at 8, TWO IN THE MORNING. At 8.30, THE VICAR OF BRAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, MOTHS. At 8, LOCKED OUT.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, Strand.—Monday Evening at 8.15, MONEY.

ROYAL COURT THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.45, THE PARVENU. At 8, TAMING A TIGER.

TOOLE'S THEATRE (late Folly).—This Evening, at 7.30, A KISS IN THE DARK. At 8, ROUGH AND READY. Conclude with THE ARTFUL DODGE.

SAVOY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, the new æsthetic opera, PATIENCE. Preceded by, at 8, MOCK TURTLES.

CRITERION THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, CUPID IN CAMP. At 8.45, THE WEDDING MARCH.

AVENUE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.15, MANTEAUX NOIRS. At 7.30, SIMPSON AND DELILAH.

ROYAL COMEDY THEATRE.—This Evening at 8, BOCCACCIO. At 7.15, THE FAST COACH.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.45, BABIL AND BIJOU.

SURREY THEATRE. — This Evening at 7.30, UNKNOWN.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—On Saturday the French Chamber of Deputies refused the vote of credit for the protection of the Suez Canal by 416 to 76 votes. M. de Freycinet had announced that it was a question of confidence in the Cabinet, which was unanimous on the subject. He urged that it would be unfair to England to refuse to take part in the protection of the Canal, and declared that it involved no act of war, nor was it mixed up with political considerations. But the Chamber had made up its mind, and the Ministry were defeated. As the direct result of this vote M. de Freycinet and his colleagues tendered their resignations, which were accepted by M. Grévy. There is thus a new Ministerial crisis in France. The President of the Republic has been in consultation with the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber, but nothing is known as to who is likely to be the new Premier, although the names are mentioned of M. Brisson and M. Léon Say. The situation is declared both complicated and difficult.

Wednesday was, perhaps, the first time that the annual distribution of prizes of the Sorbonne was not presided over by a Minister of Public Instruction. For the past four years M. Ferry had taken the chair, and it was a subject of general regret that he was not again this year able to develope further projects of educational reform and progress. His efforts in the cause of education, however, received to-day a striking recognition from all present at the Sorbonne, when M. Zevort, who replaced the retired Minister in the chair, alluded, with regret, to the "momentary separation" which prevented M. Jules Ferry from appearing as the head of the University. This was greeted with prolonged applause. M. Zevort, who has been one of M. Ferry's most indefatigable *collaborateurs*, then proceeded to pass in review the work already accomplished, and what yet remained to be done. That work, he justly asserted, was nothing less than a thorough remodelling of the system of education in France, which had not only been justified, but rendered necessary, by the profound changes which French society had undergone. The former system, he explained, had been adopted to instil obedience and docility into the minds of youth, whereas the new set them free. The new system of education discovered in youth not a substance to be modelled into a given form, but a force to be developed. He did not, however, wish to imply that the old method had not proved excellent for the epoch for which it had been invented: on the contrary; but neccssities had now arisen which required to be satisfied.

AUSTRIA.—The Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition was opened at Trieste on Tuesday by the Archduke Charles Louis, who, in reply to an address read by the President of the Exhibition, expressed the pleasure which it gave him to thus personally convince himself of the great progress made by Austrian products in recent years. As a member of the Imperial House he felt the more satisfaction that the exhibition should take place on the present occasion, when Trieste was celebrating the fifth century of her union with the Fatherland. The Archduke then declared the exhibition open, and expressed his best wishes for its success. The announcement was received with loud cheers and a salvo of artillery, the band playing the National Hymn. The Archduke answered in similarly cordial terms to the above to an address from Herr Herrich, President of the Hungarian Committee.

AMERICA.—President Arthur has vetoed the River and Harbour Bill, which proposed to appropriate nearly 19,000,000dols. on the ground that it appropriates an amount exceeding that required during the current fiscal year.

A secret meeting of the Irish American dynamite faction was held at Chicago, on Monday. Patrick Crowe is stated to have declared that a school had been established in New York for instructing young men in the manufacture of explosives to be used for destructive purposes in England.

EGYPT.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Alexandria, telegraphing on Sunday night, says:—

On Friday evening M. de Lesseps arrived here from Kafr Dowar, by special train from Ismailia, with a safe-conduct from Arabi. This he had no difficulty in obtaining, as he had, in previous communications with him, assured the rebel General of his entire sympathy and approval of his conduct, and promised that, should Arabi abstain from injuring the Canal, neither France nor Italy would assist England in her military operations. With such powerful encouragement, it is easy to understand that Arabi has no idea of surrender. Reouf Pasha, one of the deputies from Cairo, asserts that not only has Arabi been encouraged in his resistance by the promises of the moral support of Italy and France, made to him by M. de Lesseps and the Italian Consul, but also by the sympathy of Baron Ring, who has acted as his very good friend at Constantinople.

The Port Said correspondent of the *Daily News*, in a telegram dated Saturday, states:—

M. de Lesseps having heard that the *Orion* had stopped at Ismailia, and that the captain intended landing men there, started on Thursday night for that place. He is said to have declared that the English should only land after passing over his dead body and that of his son Victor. His course, as I mentioned in my last despatch, is condemned by all the Europeans here. People are amazed that the chairman of a public company should claim to exercise sovereign rights over the property of that company. He even talks, it is said, of enlisting the services of a tribe of Bedouins, which he states are devoted to him, for the purpose of opposing, if necessary, by arms any European intervention in this part of Egypt. Admiral Conrad has telegraphed to the French Government complaining of his behaviour, and stating that he is encouraging the natives, increasing the general excitement, and rendering the position much more critical and the Admiral's task much more difficult than it would otherwise be.

At eight o'clock on Saturday night the ironclad train escorted a working party to repair the line at the break beyond our outposts. The work was necessary, as the break not only prevented the advance towards Arabi's position, but so long as it existed we were unable to transfer rolling-stock from the Garbarrie to the Ramleh line, as the junction of these railways lay beyond the point at which the rails have been removed. Trains started simultaneously at eight o'clock from both termini, and carried, in addition to the strong body of blue-jackets attached to the ironclad train, a company of the 60th Rifles and a company of Marine Artillery. The force was under the command of Colonel Newson. On arriving at their destination the trains came to a stop, and, the troops alighting, the mounted infantry advanced, followed by the marines and 60th in extended skirmishing order, covering the working party of Engineers. In the bright moonlight the country was visible for miles round, but a perfect stillness reigned, and the enemy made no sign of his presence. The Sappers worked splendidly, and in two hours a train of forty trucks had been successfully shunted from the Garbarrie line on to the Ramleh line. At two o'clock in the morning the party returned to Alexandria. Along the line of railway by which the rebel army had fallen back from Alexandria several dead bodies were seen. Broken carriages lay by the road, and the occupants had evidently been dragged out and murdered. Everywhere, in the broken relics and arms thrown away, there was evidence of the disorder and demoralisation which had prevailed among the troops; and there can be no doubt now that had a thousand men been sent in pursuit, the whole army would have become a mob of broken fugitives.

The *Helicon*, with the Admiral and staff, steamed down to Aboukir on Sunday afternoon. The Admiral and the captains of the fleet went along the shore in the launch, and reconnoitred the forts. They found them very strong, especially Fort Tewfik. The guns are evidently 10-in. 18-ton Armstrongs. Nothing has yet been decided as to operations against them. But it is believed to be the opinion of the Admiral and the captains that it is undesirable to attempt anything until the military arm is in a position to co-operate on shore effectually with the ships. While the launch was steaming round Aboukir great activity was manifested in the forts; and, although over each work the white flag was flying, the men all stood to their guns, and were ready to open fire at any moment.

A council of the captains of the fleet was held on Saturday afternoon on board the *Helicon* to discuss the action to be taken against the Aboukir forts. As a bombardment of these forts will probably take place shortly, the following information concerning them may be of interest at this juncture:—

The sweep of the shore of the bay is about seven miles in length, and the batteries lie at a distance of some four thousand yards apart. They are armed with Armstrong guns. The most formidable work is Fort Tewfik, built in 1873-74. It is situated on high ground, and commands the whole line of shore batteries. It was built by an American officer, on the model of the celebrated Confederate fort at Mobile, which for twelve days resisted Admiral Farragut's fleet. Its parapets are fifty feet thick, and are constructed of rammed earth and sand. The armament is six nine-inch Armstrong guns. At the other end of the bay is Railway Fort, also armed with Armstrongs.

A Cairo telegram to Reuter's Agency, dated Sunday, states that the following official telegram has been issued there:—

The Khedive having issued a decree dismissing Arabi from his post as Minister of War for having neglected to defend Alexandria according to the orders given to him, and having published a proclamation declaring it to be impossible to engage in a struggle with England, "the friend and not the enemy of Egypt," Arabi Pasha has called upon the country, of which he declares himself the submissive servant, to pronounce its will in the matter. Accordingly a great meeting, composed of the Ulemas, the Cadis, the Coptic Patriarch, the religious heads of the Armenians, Greeks, and Maronites, various high functionaries, all the Mudirs from Upper and Lower Egypt, the Notables and the leading merchants, in all 360 persons, was held at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the Ministry of the Interior. Several pathetic speeches were delivered. Among the orators were Ali Pasha, Under-Secretary of the Ministry of the Soudan, who brought tears to the eyes of his audience by his recital of the excesses committed by English sailors upon native women of Alexandria, and by the comparison which he drew between Egypt at the present time and when the Mamelukes defended their country against the British. On the proposition of Mehemet Bey Alfi the meeting decided, with only three dissentient voices, to maintain Arabi Pasha, in order that he may defend the country until the conclusion of a satisfactory peace or total extermination. All decrees to the contrary were declared to be annulled, as the Khedive was beyond the pale of Mussulman law. It was further resolved that the decisions arrived at by the meeting should be submitted to the Porte.

Princes Ibrahim Ahmed and Kiamil, cousins of the Khedive, who were present, declared Tewfik Pasha to be Khedive if he were with the country and army, but that with Admiral Seymour he was either a prisoner or the *protégé* of the English. In either case, his authority might be repudiated. Immense numbers of people, who, however, were quite orderly, paraded the streets of the city yesterday evening, shouting "Victory to the Egyptians and to the friends of Egypt against her aggressors!"

At Wednesday's sitting of the Conference declarations were by M. Onou, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, and by Said Pasha, the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs; while Lord Dufferin gave an explanation of the action taken by England at Alexandria.

The British Ambassador stated that the forts were destroyed solely as a measure of defence, while the steps which followed were imposed by *force majeure*. England's sole object was to restore peace and order, secure the free navigation of the Suez Canal, and restore the authority of the Khedive. While reserving the liberty of action that events might render necessary, England would accept the co-operation of any Power which might be ready to give it. His Excellency added:—"We also accept the friendly aid of the Sultan. We are glad to be relieved of uncertainty in regard to the real intentions of the Sultan which was especially caused by the decoration bestowed upon Arabi Pasha; but we still require that proclamations should be issued in support of the authority of the Khedive and declaring Arabi Pasha a rebel."

The following is the declaration of the Ottoman Plenipotentiaries:—

We have taken note of the communications of Lord Dufferin and each member of the Conference, which may be summed up in four points:—1. That the British Government are obliged to maintain their troops in Egypt, and continue their preparations, in consequence of the inaction of the Porte. 2. That England demands that the despatch of the Ottoman troops to Egypt should be defined in a satisfactory manner by a preliminary declaration of the Porte, and that on that condition she would accept their arrival and co-operation. 3. That England has informed the Conference that after having attained the military end in view she will ask the assistance of the Powers in order that measures may be adopted for the future good government of the country. 4. That the representatives of three of the Powers having at the sitting of the Conference of the 26th of July pronounced in favour of the immediate issue by the Porte of the proclamation proposed by Lord Dufferin, declaring that Arabi Pasha, who recently received a decoration from the Sultan, is a rebel, Lord Dufferin now asks at what period this declaration will be made. As regards the first point, without prejudging the question of the conduct of England acting in her own interests as a sovereign State, especially as, according to her declarations, her action in Egypt is taken in the general interest, the Ottoman representatives are, nevertheless, of opinion that action on the part of the Sultan would be more practical and efficacious. The assertion of inaction on the part of the Porte is unfounded, as after the presentation of the Identical Note the Porte agreed to take part in the Conference, and to despatch troops to Egypt. Concerning the second point, the resolution of the Porte to despatch troops was based upon the tenour of the Identical Note, which defined the conditions and the course of action to be pursued by the troops for the restoration of order, and the maintenance of the *status quo* by virtue of an ulterior understanding to be established between the Porte and the Powers. The declaration made by the Porte on this point satisfied the Powers; but the attitude at present adopted by England, in subordinating her acceptance of the arrival and co-operation of Turkish troops in Egypt to the proclamation of Arabi as a rebel, is not in accordance with the satisfaction expressed by the Powers. Relative to the third point, the Porte has never declined the assistance of the Powers in order to assure the maintenance of the *status quo*, which was proved by the acceptance by the Turkish Government of the conditions contained in the Identical Note which related to the future of Egypt. With regard to the proclamation, the Ottoman Plenipotentiaries are reminded that the terms of the proclamation to be issued, which enters into the programme that the Porte would have proposed to the Conference, have not been settled. The military intervention of the Porte will necessitate its being promulgated in Egypt, in order that the action taken by Turkey may be well defined in the eyes of the population; but the Porte hopes that the Conference will approve of the proclamation being issued simultaneously with the presence of the Ottoman troops in Egypt, in order to obtain an efficacious as well as practical result whenever disorder may require the adoption of rigorous measures. As the proclamation is to explain the situation and impeach a subject of the Sultan who was decorated, together with other functionaries, at a moment when he was manifesting fidelity, it must derive its force from the immediate co-operation of the Imperial troops, whose absence at the time of promulgation would render the provisions of the proclamation barren of result, and merely aggravate the present state of things. The Conference will recognise in the Porte a sincere desire to restore order and establish a fruitful and loyal understanding with the Powers.

A Reuter's telegram, dated Constantinople, Wednesday, 9.40 p.m., says:—

Lord Dufferin has despatched another Note to the Porte insisting upon the proclamation of Arabi as a rebel, and stating that otherwise the landing of Turkish troops cannot take place. Lord Dufferin adds that he still hopes that the proclamation in question will be made before or at the moment of the arrival of the troops. It is stated that the decision of Russia to rejoin the Conference was due to reassuring explanations from England. The circular of the Government at St. Petersburg, announcing its withdrawal, stated that Russia, having no interests in Egypt, had accepted the invitation to the Conference in the interest of European peace, but that as soon as England took action outside the Conference she determined to withdraw. M. Onou, in announcing this step, expressed such friendly sentiments towards Turkey that the Porte was able to ask the Russian representative to display them rather by remaining than by quitting the Conference.

The *Standard* correspondent sends the following telegram from Alexandria, dated Wednesday:—

Last night the enemy, for the first time, took the initiative and made an attack upon our outposts. The affair was by no means a serious one, and, although the assailants had the advantage of a surprise, they gained nothing by their attack.

I have received the following account of the affair from the officer commanding the piquet:—

The post which was attacked is some distance in advance of our lines, and is not meant to be held in case of the enemy showing in any force. It consists of a small building and a clump of palm trees on the banks of the canal, a short distance up the isthmus leading to the enemy's lines. This post is held during the night by a company of infantry, which was last night supplied by the 60th Rifles, under Major Ward.

The night was a bright one, the moon being nearly full. It was, however, by no means clear, as after sunset a heavy mist rises from the marshy lakes on either side of the sand spit, rendering all objects dim and indistinct, and greatly deadening sound. Under cover of this mist a body of the enemy's cavalry came stealthily up. The deep sand still further muffled the sound of their horses' footfall, and they got up close to the sentry in advance of the piquet before they were seen by him. As he perceived a moving body through the mist, he challenged, and then fired. The sergeant and five men who were under arms in support at once ran forward, but the enemy's horse came down at a gallop, and, after firing, the little body retired on the main piquet. These had at once, upon the sound of the sentry's gun, fallen in, and now retired from the clump of palms upon a ditch a short distance in the rear, which was a more defensible position, and thence opened fire upon the enemy, who consisted of a large body of cavalry, but in the mist no estimate could be formed of their number. Their movements were directed by trumpet. They kept up a scattering fire for a few minutes, but as soon as fire was opened from the ditch their fire slackened, and they quickly fell back. In accordance with general orders, the piquet now retired, in an orderly manner along the canal upon the pumping station, which is fortified, and is, in fact, our advanced post. No more was seen of the enemy, who, apparently having failed in catching us napping, at once retired to their camp. The firing was hot for a few minutes, but with the retirement of the rebel cavalry all became quiet again. No alarm was sounded in the lines, and the troops were not disturbed by the little skirmish. This morning the post was reoccupied at daybreak. Four of the piquet, at the first sudden alarm, instead of falling in with the rest, broke away from the company, and made off to the rear. They are at present under arrest. It is fair to say, however, that they seized their arms, and did not bolt without their weapons. Even among the best troops slight panics arise from sudden night attacks, and that four men out of a company should fail to behave like veterans at their first night attack is not to be wondered at. A dead horse was found in front of the post, but if any of the enemy were killed or wounded they were carried off. The duties of the troops stationed at the front are heavy, and the garrison at Ramleh has been strengthened to-day by another regiment. The effect of the skirmish last night seems to have been to check the Bedouins looting the villages outside our lines, for to-day all has been perfectly quiet, and no movement is visible outside our advanced posts. The enemy now does not show his troops in force. An advanced guard is stationed in our immediate front, but his real position is six miles away. We can faintly see the tops of his tents in the distance. He is still busily entrenching. It is difficult to surmise the objects of the enemy's attack last night, but he probably thought that our small advanced guard could be easily cut off. He failed in his object, but his advance was boldly and, indeed, skilfully made. To-day there is much uneasiness among the Arab population. There are reports current among them that to-morrow a great attack is to be made by the enemy, and word is being passed from house to house for all to keep indoors. There does not appear any foundation for the belief, and still less for the panic. General Alison, however, is taking all precautions, in case the rumour should for once be justified by the event. Sabet Pasha, the Khedive's agent at Constantinople, telegraphs that a Turkish contingent will be embarked immediately.

A reconnaissance, composed of the whole strength of the mounted infantry, supported by the 60th, the 38th, the Marines, and the ironclad train, was made on Thursday afternoon, and the movement gave rise to the report that all the troops had been ordered to the front, and that a battle was imminent. The reconnaissance was the most extensive yet made by the British troops. The 38th and 60th Regiments advanced in two columns, accompanied by 9-pounder guns, worked by sailors, towards Arabi's principal outposts, near King Osman, with the object of reconnoitring the enemy's positions. These were found to be almost abandoned, with the exception of a few vedettes. The enemy did not show themselves, but a few shots were fired. There were no casualties on the side of the British, who retired at dusk upon their quarters at the Ramleh Palace. The *Standard's* correspondent gives the following account of the movement:—

The reconnaissance has passed off tamely, and the anticipations of those who thought that Arabi would take this opportunity of trying the mettle of his troops were disappointed. As a reconnaissance, however, the affair was a success, as it advanced to the point which the General has fixed upon; and he was able to make observations as to what was taking place in the rear of the enemy's line. The 38th Regiment advanced over the sandy stretch to the left of the isthmus and between it and the sea. The 60th Rifles and the Naval Brigade, with their guns, moved forward along the isthmus itself. At a short distance beyond our advanced guard the force halted, and the General proceeded along the sand in front of the 38th, and was thence able to see behind the enemy's advanced post as far as Kafr Dowar. The Egyptian infantry could be seen drawn up there, six miles from the point from which the observations were taken. Their advanced troops threw some shell, but these fell wide of the mark. As the 38th were returning some fifty Bedouins and cavalry made their appearance, coming along the shore from the direction of Aboukir. Our mounted infantry, under Captain Piggott, dashed back, and long shots were exchanged for some time, our men dismounting to fire, while the enemy fired from horseback. The Bedouins then retired, and our troops marched back into their lines, and thus ended tamely what might have turned out a smart action. In the town the day has passed quietly, and the complete falsification of the confidently believed reports that Arabi would attack our position will, it may be hoped, render the natives less ready to believe rumours of this kind in future.

The *Siècle* publishes a letter from a correspondent in Arabi's camp at Kafr Dowar. It is dated the 24th of July, and the writer, whose statements must be received with reserve, says:—

The town of Alexandria and the country in the immediate vicinity form a kind of peninsula, bounded on one side by salt marshes and swampy lakes and on the other by the Mediterranean. It is scarcely possible to penetrate into the interior of the country except by the narrow slip of land running between these natural obstacles offered by the marshes and lakes and the sea. In the centre of this band of land runs the railway connecting the port with Lower Egypt. It is at the broadest part of this slip of land that Arabi's camp has been established, on ground which is half sand and half earth. A little to the west, in the direction of Alexandria, a continuous line of defence, very well established across the railway and the Mahmoudieh Canal, intercepts the road from Lake Mareotis to the marshes of Ramleh. Redoubts with wide glacis, armed with Krupp cannon, have been raised at the highest points, and now command the passage. The artillery of the army corps is respectable, and is composed of 100 Krupp guns in first-rate condition. The horses are also splendid. On the whole, the infantry and cavalry leave nothing to be desired. This first division is 25,000 strong; still a little independent, but gaining cohesion every day. To these may be added 30,000 Bedouins mounted and on foot, and 3,000 vagabonds armed with formidable clubs. All these together form a pretty accurate list of the defensive force of the country in the neighbourhood of Alexandria.

Telegraphing on Thursday, the Alexandria correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—

It is a somewhat thankless task to correct the errors of European journalism, but the British public ought to start fair when the real work begins, and we must discard many idle stories. First and foremost, there has been no massacre in Cairo. Secondly, Arabi has not proclaimed a holy war, but merely resistance to the English. This is of immense importance to the well-being of the Mohammedan world in India and elsewhere. A holy war would mean a general rising against the Christians, and much cruelty and bloodshed. This is why the rumour has been invented by certain native enemies of the dictator. Thirdly, there has been no battle and no defeat of any kind, great or small, since the one serious struggle of the bombardment. No English soldier has been killed or wounded in all the "potting" at the outposts, and we have not any proof that one solitary Arab has been hit by our men. Fourthly, there was no panic the night before last. Our advanced picket ran in when threatened by the Arab cavalry, and went out again when reinforced by the main guard, and there the matter ended. An officer who passed the night at Ramleh assures me that he heard nothing but some "potting" at the front, and that there was no panic of any kind—nothing half so amusing. Fifthly, the reported massacres up-country are nearly all absolutely false. There have, unfortunately, been some cases of brutal violence to Europeans, but not many; and the object of most of the inventions has been to spur England up to energetic action, now that we are fairly launched upon the Egyptian campaign. The negotiations, such as they were, with Arabi have led to nothing, and the city is perfectly quiet.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Times* says that Arabi's manifesto to the Egyptians is as follows:—

When the British fleet forgot all international obligations and fired at our forts, we replied, and showed them we were not to be attacked with impunity, doing them much damage, while they by their fire were unable to do much hurt to many of our guns, well protected by earthworks. Then in revenge, they fired into our town, choosing the quarters where natives most inhabit, indicated to them by signals made by those Christians whom they left within for that purpose, and they fired this part, slaughtered some of our brave defenders and many of our peaceful Egyptians. To spare those defence-

less subjects, we withdrew with all our forces, carrying the people with us. Without the gates our soldiers, incensed at the damage done to the native quarter of the town, with excusable zeal, set fire to some buildings belonging to Europeans notorious for their hostility to our people and for having assisted the enemy; but they scrupulously respected life, even of their enemies, except those whom they detected in actual communication with the enemy. The traitor who was then Khedive, and whom we have ever loyally respected so long as he was accepted by our master the Commander of the Faithful, opened then the gates and invited the English troops to enter, treating them with as much honour as he treats us with indignity. For this act he is deposed by his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, Commander of the Faithful, who will send troops to assist us to drive out our enemies, after having judged of the quarrel. We ourselves have retired the troops to Kafr Dowar, to Cairo, and the Suez Canal. Our General, Toulba Pasha, in command of the troops at Kafr Dowar, has three times engaged the cowardly enemy, who without the guns of his ships is harmless, and has each time driven him back with great slaughter. We, ourselves, when the proper time arrives, will march into Alexandria, and will join with our brother Moslems from Stamboul in chastising, not only those infidels, but all those who by serving them have proved traitors to their country. Therefore, we command that all true believers come forth from the city destined to our vengeance, except such as are there as our allies, and who will meet us as brothers. All others who are found there, whether Christians or Moslems serving Christians, shall be put to fire and sword, as has commanded the Prophet of God. Let not any one be afraid at the words written by the traitor Tewfik, nor by those who from fear or wickedness are unable to speak truth. The Commander of the Faithful dare not desert those of whom he is throughout the world Caliph. Were he capable of doing so, his soldiers and ours are brothers; those that seem against you shall on the last day be with you, in this world and in the next, for Paradise is assured to those who die in the faith and fighting against the infidel; to all else in this world, death, and in the next, eternal torture.—Ahmed Arabi, Commanding Egypt as Representative of the Sultan.

ZULULAND.—The Maritzburg correspondent of the *Daily News*, telegraphing on Friday, says:—Prompt action is necessary in Zululand if serious events are to be avoided. There is strong suspicion that the real disturbers of the peace are the chiefs opposed to Cetewayo's return, who endeavour to irritate the King's party to commit themselves. John Dunn is agitating extensively through correspondents of the Natal papers. The Zulu people are afraid to plant, and a famine may result. Mr. Osborn is helpless. Sir Henry Bulwer is obstinate and dilatory. He intends only to visit the Zulu border at the most, the date being still indefinite. This is useless.

IRELAND UNDER MR. GLADSTONE.

An unusual and somewhat alarming occurrence is reported to have taken place at William-street Constabulary Barracks, in Limerick, on Friday afternoon, no fewer than eighty sub-constables having given notice that they would resign if the Government did not at once take into consideration a scheme for the increase of the pay of the constabulary and an equalisation of pensions with those of the members who joined previous to August 12, 1866. It is also stated that a party of police pensioners who were called to the ranks for the purpose of special duty at Loughrea, are bringing legal proceedings against the authorities in consequence of their services being dispensed with after seventeen days, without compensation, though the contract provided for six months' notice or six months' payment.

A daring highway robbery was committed at Ballinacurra, a suburb of Limerick, on Saturday night. Mr. Michael Joseph Ryan was out walking with two of his sisters when he was set upon by two men, Michael Kenny and Joseph Macnamara, who demanded money under threats of personal violence. Mr. Ryan complied, owing to the terror of his sisters, but immediately gave information to the police, who arrested the accused. The prisoners will be tried under the Prevention of Crime Act, and Major Evanson, the stipendary magistrate, has committed them to prison for that purpose.

Cardinal M'Cabe has addressed a brief pastoral to his clergy, which was read in the churches throughout the diocese on Sunday, directing them, among other things, to pray for the peace of the country and the safety of the harvest.

Speaking at Emly, county Tipperary, on Sunday. Archbishop Croke said that up to three years ago agitation was at a discount in Ireland. The people had lost heart and spirit. They had been frequently betrayed by the so-called leaders in whom they put their trust; but it pleased Providence to send a famine that spread like a pall over the land, and this brought to the people a sense of their mean and mendicant condition; and a cry was raised that Ireland was made for the Irish, and that now or never they should say that they would not only live, but thrive in the land of their birth. Their rulers pondered well on passing events; they gauged their significance, and they introduced measures of amelioration, and successfully passed them. The landlords trembled through the length and breadth of the land, and rack-rents received, if not a death-blow, certainly a staggering blow throughout Ireland. They had now a noble phalanx in Parliament, and as they meant very soon to pay their members, they hoped to add very considerably to their numerical and effective strength in Parliament. Now, with regard to the future, were they able, were they resolved, to hold their own alike against Kavanagh's confiscation scheme and against the coercive legislation of Mr. Gladstone? Would the threats that now filled the air frighten or corrupt them? (Cries of "No.") He had no fear himself. In conclusion, Archbishop Croke said:—"Violate no law, human or Divine; stick to the old country, let no one induce you to emigrate if you can help it. Ireland is the fittest place for an Irishman to live in. Hold to the original lines of the national organisation. Be practical, and have nothing to do with theories, no matter how plausible or how attractive."

A telegram from Claremorris states that on Sunday, whilst a man named Byrne, residing at Becon, a village near Claremorris, was proceeding to chapel, he was fired at several times and dangerously wounded. Byrne had had a dispute about some land. The matter was reported to the police, but of course no arrests have been made.

A postboy named Lysaght was attacked on Thursday morning by a party of men as he was riding with the post from Holywell to Kircommon, within a few miles of Tipperary. They assaulted him with stones, and struck him with such violence that he fell off, but received no injury. When he remounted he saw his assailants running away across the fields.

At the Tralee Petty Sessions on Thursday a young man named John Sullivan was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour for intimidating, on the 22nd of July, Mrs. Cahill, widow of the caretaker who was murdered at Ashill on the 27th of June. Another man, named Cournane, was sent to gaol for a month with hard labour for a similar offence. Both the accused are relatives of the man who is in prison on a charge of complicity in the murder of Cahill.

A new organisation is projected to counteract the efforts of the Land Corporation, which is persistently misrepresented to the tenantry as an eviction company. It is proposed to create a permanent fund in order to help the suffering families who may be evicted, and the Lord Mayor of Dublin is asked to convene a public meeting for the purpose.

The bronze statue of O'Connell, which is to be unveiled on the 15th inst., arrived on Wednesday night at the North Wall per the steamship *Lady Olive*, and was on Thursday morning conveyed to its destination in Sackville-street and placed in the hoarding. A green flag waves over the spot.

John Johnstone, an emergency bailiff, in charge of a Boycotted farm, near Carrigaline, Cork, has been again threatened with serious consequences if he does not give up his connection with the farm. The person charged with the offence is a man named Daly, and he is to be brought up under the Prevention of Crimes Act.

A man named Coffey was sentenced to one month's imprisonment at Castleisland, county Kerry, on Thursday, for intimidating a labourer named Loughlin, who worked for a Boycotted farmer named Murphy.

Anne Sullivan, a young married woman, living in Magdalene-street, Drogheda, was murdered by her husband on Thursday by blows on the head with a hammer. The murderer immediately went to the Westgate Police-barracks and gave himself up.

In the case of Thomas Pembroke, who was found guilty at the last Kilkenny Assizes of having murdered a man named James Nunne, the sentence of death has been commuted to one of penal servitude for life.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

Lord Granville, in answer to Lord Delawarr, stated that no arrangement had yet been concluded with the Porte for sending Turkish troops to Egypt.

On the motion for going into Committee on the Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Bill, Lord Camperdown asked for an assurance from the Government that if the measure became law no further important changes would be proposed by them in relation to the law of contract between landlord and tenant in Ireland. He put this question because the Prime Minister had in one of his speeches foreshadowed some important amendments to the Land Act of 1881, and he (Lord Camperdown) deprecated any further unsettlement in that direction. Lord Carlingford replied that the Premier never entertained the idea of introducing any serious changes in the Land Act; but the Government could not bind itself for all time upon such a question. Lord Cranbrook wished to impress upon their Lordships that the noble lord had declined to give any undertaking on the subject. It showed that the Government were actuated solely by the circumstances of the hour, and that the more terrible the circumstances the less they were prepared to deal with them in the only way in which they ought to be met. Lord Fortescue predicted that the present Bill would dissatisfy the labourers and encourage the spread of a Labourers' League.

The House having gone into Committee, Lord Salisbury submitted an amendment providing that the application of the tenant for relief under the Act should have the assent of the landlord, such assent to be presumed in the absence of dissent within ten days of the service of notice on the landlord. Lord Carlingford objected to the amendment that it was equivalent to opposing the second reading, and would tend to defeat the object of the Bill and stultify the Legislature. In the course of the debate Lord Lansdowne pointed out that the amendment contained within it germs of failure, and would throw out of gear the whole of the machinery for dealing with the present state of things in Ireland. Lord Derby could see no advantage in accepting the principle of a measure like this, and then destroying it by a side wind. Lord Cranbrook contended that without the amendment the Bill would constitute a precedent for any future state of things with reference to which the Government of the day might think it necessary to propose a similar measure. Though the Bill was a House of Commons one, it was not a Bill of the country. The Lord Chancellor regarded the debate as a second reading one, and put it to the House whether it would be wise to carry an amendment which might assist those who could pay, but would not exonerate those who could not. The amendment would enable the landlords to put their hands in the public purse when they liked to do so, and prevent the intention of the Bill being carried out where they did not think proper to give their assent. Their Lordships divided, when the amendment was carried against the Government by 169 to 98, a majority of 71.

Lord Salisbury next moved an amendment providing that the arrears not satisfied by payment under the Bill should be payable to the landlord in the event of the subsequent sale of the tenancy. Lord Carlingford asserted that this amendment would postpone until an indefinite period difficulties which it was the purpose of the Bill to close at once. The Bill permitted the tenant-right within reasonable limits to be treated as an asset. Lord Cairns asserted that if the amendment was not conceded the benefit would be given not to the tenant but to another class of creditor. Lord Lansdowne urged that it was going too far to say that the landlord who accepted the settlement proposed by the Bill should also retain his lien on the tenant's holding, and the effect of the amendment would be to prolong irritation between landlord and tenant. On a division, the amendment was carried against the Government by 120 to 45, a majority of 75. Various other amendments having been considered, and withdrawn, the Bill, as amended, was reported to the House, and the third reading fixed for Tuesday.

Their Lordships adjourned at thirty-five minutes past eleven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

Sir Walter Barttelot asked the Prime Minister whether all that happened in that House and in this country with regard to our expedition to Egypt was telegraphed to Arabi Pasha, and, if so, whether he would take care that such information was not so conveyed in future to Arabi; and whether the right honourable gentleman could give any information with regard to the Turkish expedition which it was stated would shortly leave Salonica for Egypt. Mr. Gladstone remarked that the question of the telegraphic line of communication crossing the Canal was one of some magnitude, and although it had been carefully considered by the Government he would rather not give an answer at present. With respect to the Turkish expedition, the honourable member no doubt referred to a number of statements on the subject in the newspapers; but the question was premature, for no matter connected with the despatch of a Turkish expedition to Egypt had yet reached a stage at which it could be made the subject of any question in that House, the preliminary conditions which were absolutely essential not having been in any degree fulfilled.

The House having resumed Committee on the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill considered Clause 2, upon which Mr. Macfarlane complained that the abolition of Customs duties upon cotton goods had been prematurely forced upon India in deference to the wishes of Lancashire members. Sir George Campbell concurred in the view that free trade had been practised at the expense of the people of India. Mr. Gladstone observed that the question of the tea and the cotton duties had been mentioned in regard to this clause, although they were not connected with each other. As to the tea trade with India, its wonderful development was shown by the fact that we now imported from India a greater weight of tea than we imported from China forty or forty-five years ago. So far as the Customs duties on cotton goods were concerned, the change had been made spontaneously by the Indian Government. The clause was agreed to. At the instance of Mr. Magniac, an addition was made to the 6th clause providing that each packet purporting to contain coffee should bear a label giving the proper names of the substances of which the mixture was composed. Mr. Cavendish Bentinck proposed that the percentage of coffee should be stated; but Mr. Dodson objected that the requirement would provoke useless prosecutions. After some discussion, the amendment was rejected by 114 to 73. The clause was agreed to, as were the following clauses, except Clause 9, as to carriage duty, which was struck out. On Clause 11, relating to the income-tax, the amount was raised from 5d. to 6½d. on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and without debate. Mr. Hubbard took occasion to comment on the inequalities of the income-tax, which he said had the special vice of favouring wealth and capital, and oppressing poverty and industry.

Sir Walter Barttelot, commenting on the addition of 3d. to the income tax to raise in the half-year £2,300,000 for the expenses of the war in Egypt, expressed a hope that if at the end of three months a further amount should be required the Chancellor of the Exchequer, instead of relying entirely on the income-tax, would resort to some other tax, so that at least a portion of the sum might be raised in a manner which would be more fair to the general taxpayer. Mr. Gladstone, although holding the opinion that it might often in cases of sudden emergency be right to pursue the course he had taken on the present occasion, admitted that in the event of a prolongation of the operations about to be commenced it would not be right to place the burden of expense upon the income-tax alone. The clause being agreed to, the Bill passed through Committee.

The adjourned debate upon the resolution authorising the proposal to charge upon the revenues of India the expense of bringing Indian troops to Egypt, was resumed by Lord Hartington, who explained that the proposition was less of a financial than of a political and constitutional character; and, referring to the provisions of the Government of India Act, showed that it was legally and constitutionally necessary to obtain the sanction of Parliament in this matter. There were many reasons, political as well as military, why Indian troops should be employed in the execution of our policy in Egypt; for India was more greatly interested in this policy than she had been on many previous occasions when her troops had been engaged. It was of great importance that we should be able to proclaim to the world that we could trust our Indian army, and that it formed part of the forces of the Crown available for supporting the policy of this country—at all events where the interests of India were concerned. One of the chief difficulties to be met in Egypt would arise from the climate, and in that respect these troops would be admirably fitted for service. It was true that the Indian Government had telegraphed to object to contribute to this expenditure, and had forwarded a despatch setting forth their views in full; but the question whether there should be any contribution from India at all was not raised by this formal resolution, and therefore the amendments of which notice had been given did not properly apply, and sought to prejudge the question before the complete opinion of the Government had been received. There were only 5,000 men under orders in India, with 1,500 in reserve, so that the charge upon India must be small; and it was not unreasonable to ask her to bear a financial burden so small on account of a policy in which her interests were directly concerned. Mr. Onslow proposed, as an amendment, that the whole charges which might be thrown upon the revenues of India by the military operations in Egypt should be repaid out of the revenues of this country. Mr. Pugh seconded the amendment, and Sir George Campbell, Sir Henry Holland, and Mr. Blake supported it. Mr. Stanhope taunted Ministers with the inconsistency of their conduct in opposing the late Government when they brought Indian troops to Malta, and now making this proposal; but said he could not vote for the amendment, as in a crisis such as the present it was right to arm the Government with full powers. Mr. Cropper, speaking from behind Ministers, declared himself unable to support their present policy. Lord George Hamilton insisted that the arguments put forward by the Secretary of State for this resolution applied equally to the action of the late Government in bringing Indian troops to Malta. Commenting on the arguments of the Secretary for India, the noble Lord denied that by sanctioning the Vote of Credit the House had approved the policy of the Government, and maintained that if the proposed operations were being taken for the sake of our Asiatic interests they ought not to be subjected to the control of a European Conference. The action taken by the Government in Egypt had no reference to Indian interests in the first instance. He advised that the whole question of expenditure should be left open. Mr. Childers said with that view they would propose that the resolution now submitted should be "subject to any future decision of Parliament." Mr. Gladstone having replied very briefly to some criticisms upon his former speeches, Mr. Onslow withdrew his amendment. The resolution, amended as proposed by Mr. Childers, was carried on a division at half-past twelve o'clock by 140 against 23.

The House subsequently went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates; and some other business having been disposed of, the House adjourned at twenty minutes to three o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

Some discussion took place on report of Amendments to the Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Bill. The Standing Orders were then suspended, and after a short debate the Bill was read a third time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

Mr. Fawcett informed Mr. Repton, that as he had reason to believe the amendments of which he had given notice to the Government Annuities Bill had removed much of the opposition to that measure, it was his intention to go on with it.

On the Order for considering the Municipal Corporation Bill, as amended, Mr. Biggar moved to extend the hours of polling at municipal elections to eight o'clock, but the proposal was negatived on a division by 152 to 37; and finally the Bill was read a third time.

After a short discussion on Admiral Phillimore's Report on the Naval Reserves, the House went into Committee of Supply, and proceeded to consider the Navy Estimates.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

The early part of the sitting was occupied by the consideration of the Educational Endowments (Scotland) Bill. Several amendments were made, and Mr. Mundella announced the names of the Commissioners—viz., Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord Elgin, Lord Shand, Mr. Ramsay, M.P., Mr. J. A. Campbell, M.P., and the Lord Provosts of Edinburgh and Glasgow. Subsequently the Bill was read a third time.

There was a short discussion on a Resolution moved by Mr. Trevelyan in Committee of the whole House preparatory to the proposed increase in the pay and allowances of the Royal Irish Constabulary. Mr. Sexton, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, and Mr. Biggar made some remarks on the conduct of the police. Mr. Trevelyan explained the details of his scheme, and Mr. A. Moore and Mr. O'Shaughnessy gave it a general support.

The Budget Bill, as amended, was considered, and ordered to be read a third time, and the Entail (Scotland) Bill, which stood for Committee, was talked out by Mr. Biggar.

The Parcels Post Bill was committed, but no progress was made with it.

On the Order of Supply, Sir A. Hayter, answering a question put by Sir S. Northcote at the commencement of the sitting as to the alleged "scare" of the 60th Rifles at Alexandria, said that up to 4 o'clock, though the Adjutant-General had telegraphed to Sir A. Alison, on seeing the report in a morning paper, no confirmatory intelligence had been received at the War Office, but a private telegram had been received by a member of the House, which probably explained the affair, stating that the foremost outpost at Ramleh, consisting of a corporal and six men, had been attacked by the Bedouins in the night, and, obeying orders, had retired firing. At daybreak a company had been sent out and had re-occupied the post. This explanation was received with much cheering from both sides.

Several Bills were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

Lord Morley, in reply to Lord Barrington, read the official telegram from Alexandria with reference to the outpost affair, and then made an appeal to the Press to avoid the publication of unauthenticated rumours reflecting on the character of our troops. The Duke of Cambridge earnestly joined in this appeal.

Lord De La Warr, in asking for a return of the number killed in the massacre at Alexandria on the 11th of June, took occasion to express his opinion that the sending of the British and French ships to Alexandria produced great irritation in the minds of the natives, and that Her Majesty's Government had, therefore, incurred a great responsibility in connexion with the massacre.

Lord Granville stated that the belief was that 20 Europeans had been killed on the 11th of June, though there was no precise report on the subject. There was no return whatever of the number of Egyptians massacred on the occasion. He was of an entirely different opinion from that held by the noble lord as to the effect produced by the presence of the fleet.

Lord Morley, answering inquiries in regard to the Militia by Lords Galloway and Lothian, repeated answers which he had given to the former noble Lord on previous occasions, and stated that an extra bounty of £1 could not be given to militiamen kept out for 56 days this year.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

In answering questions as to the course of business, Mr. Gladstone said the Lords' Amendments to the Arrears Bill would be taken on Tuesday, and

announced that the Police Bill would be dropped. Asked by Mr. Lowther whether the delay in considering the Lords' Amendments was not unusual as well as unfair at this time of the Session to the minority, Mr. Gladstone, amid much cheering from the Ministerial benches, replied that, considering the immense importance attaching to some of these amendments and the results which might follow from them, the Government had desired that there should be no precipitation in taking a decision which might be most momentous.

In answer to a notice from Colonel Stanley, Mr. Childers said it was not intended at present to embody any of the Militia, and in answer to Mr. Tottenham, after reading General Alison's report relative to the alleged scare at Ramleh, the Secretary for War reiterated his hope that editors of newspapers would exercise caution in the news which they published from Egypt, Asked whether he would consider the propriety of excluding this particular correspondent from the British lines Mr. Childers excused himself from giving a direct answer at present, but said that he and Lord Northbrook were in communication with the authorities at Alexandria, and he hoped the new regulations as to correspondents would prevent anything of the kind for the future.

In answer to a question from Mr. Stanhope, Lord Hartington read the substance of the telegrams which have passed between the India Office and the Government of India, in which the later stated their unanimous objections to charging the Indian revenues with the expenses of the Indian troops sent to Egypt, and he gave a provisional assurance to Mr. J. K. Cross that the despatch of the Indian Government, when it reached this country, should be laid on the Table.

In answer to a question from Mr. Healy, Mr. Trevelyan announced that Mr. Jenkinson—whose services he highly eulogised—had been appointed Assistant Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant in succession to Colonel Brackenbury.

The Reserve Forces Acts Consolidation Bill and the Militia Acts Consolidation Bill were passed through Committee, and on going into Supply,

Sir G. Campbell, in moving for additional papers regarding the offer of responsible Government to the colony of Natal, made some general remarks on the policy which he thought ought to be pursued in South Africa. He was in favour of giving representative government to the whites, but the native population should be taken under the direct government of the Crown. Sir H. Holland protested against any assumption that the natives were ill-treated by the colonists; and Mr. Ashley, who said there were no papers to be produced, also deprecated such a suggestion, and urged that whenever representative Government was extended to Natal care would be taken that the native locations should be secured to them. The motion having been negatived,

Mr. Sexton called attention to the delay in releasing the Irish "suspects," which, he contended, was a breach of Mr. Gladstone's promises when Mr. Parnell and the other M.P.'s were released. Now that the Crimes Prevention Act provided against the intimidation of witnesses and juries, there was no justification for keeping these men in prison, subjecting them, in fact, to a longer imprisonment than would have been inflicted on them if they had been tried and found guilty, and causing them serious pecuniary loss during the time of the harvest.

Mr. Trevelyan urged that the operation of the Crimes Prevention Act must be slow, and that of the fifty men arrested under the Protection Act since Lord Spencer took office all had been in connection with serious outrages. But as the number of outrages was decreasing monthly, he hoped that in the course of the next two months, before the Act expired, to be able to release many now in custody.

Mr. S. Leighton next called attention to the growth of secret societies in this country and the extraordinary precautions lately found necessary for the protection of public and private individuals and of public buildings. To some extent, he charged the responsibility for this on the ambiguous language used by some of Her Majesty's Ministers and the ineffectual measures of the Home Secretary. Mr. Courtney replied to him, advising him not to read all the rubbish which appeared in the papers, and not to believe all he read, and vindicating the activity of the Government.

After some discursive comments from Mr. A. O'Connor on the unsatisfactory mode in which the Estimates are discussed, the House went into Committee of Supply, and was engaged until a late hour on the Civil Service Estimates—mainly on the Irish votes, which were discussed at the usual length.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

In the division on Monday evening in the House of Lords upon the first of Lord Salisbury's amendments to the Arrears Bill, which was carried against the Government by 169 to 98 (a majority of 71), three Conservative peers—Lord Bath, Lord Ashburton, and Lord Erskine—voted with the Ministry. The minority also included Lord Huntly, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Ely, Lord Durham, Lord Fitzwilliam, Lord Fingall, Lord Yarborough, Lord Canterbury, Lord Falmouth, and the Bishop of London. Every peer created by Mr. Gladstone since 1880, except Lord Ampthill (engaged in his ambassadorial duties at Berlin) and Lord Derwent (Sir Harcourt Johnstone) supported the Government — namely, Lord Sherbrooke, Lord Mount-Temple, Lord Brabourne, Lord Tweeddale, Lord Howth, Lord Reay, Lord Hothfield, Lord Tweedmouth, Lord Bramwell, and Lord Fitzgerald. In the majority were the following fifteen Liberal peers:—Lord Clanricarde, Lord Sligo, Lord Caryafort, Lord Fortescue, Lord Ilchester, Lord Lovelace, Lord Milltown, Lord Annaly, Lord Blantyre, Lord Congleton, Lord De Freyne, Lord Fitzhardinge, Lord Lyveden, Lord Poltimore, and Lord Stratheden. The only prelate in the majority was the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. In the division upon Lord Salisbury's second amendment there was a great number of absentees, only 45 voting against and 120 in favour of it. Many members of the Ministry, including Lord Granville, Lord Northbrook, and Lord Rosebery, were not present at this division. Of those absent from the first, the Duke of Portland, Lords Hertford, Clarendon, Roden, Powis, Byron, Cloncurry, Dudley, Henniker, Leconfield, and Vernon, now voted with the Opposition, as did also Lord Brabourne; while Lord Suffield supported the Ministry.

The London Working Men's Conservative Association have unanimously adopted the following resolution:—

That this meeting congratulates Lord Charles Beresford on the very plucky and splendid manner in which he and his men did their duty at Alexandria, and which brought forward the hearty approval of the admiral of the fleet.

The resolution has been posted to Lord Charles Beresford, who is president of the association.

Mr. H. Chaplin and the Hon. E. Stanhope, Parliamentary representatives for Mid-Lincolnshire, on Wednesday evening addressed a meeting of their constituents at Alford, one of the largest towns in the division. Mr. Chaplin explained the recommendations of the Royal Commission upon Agriculture, and said he was of opinion that the competition of American wheat would never make the growing of English wheat unprofitable. He condemned the Conference with the Powers as the greatest mistake in the Egyptian policy of the Government, inasmuch as it had tied their hands when freedom of action was most desirable, and referred to the Arrears Bill as a demoralising measure. Mr. Stanhope charged the present Administration with being the most incapable Government of modern times. They were capable only of spending money, and had done, with regard to their foreign policy, just what they condemned in the foreign policy of the late Government.

Immediately on the rising of the House of Commons on Wednesday several Conservative members proceeded to the Speaker's stairs, and thence on board the steamer *Victoria*, for conveyance to Greenwich to dine at the Ship, on the invitation of Baron de Worms. The party was a very numerous one, and included Sir Stafford Northcote, the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, Sir Richard Cross, Sir Hardinge Giffard, Sir T. Bateson Harvey, Sir A. Holland, Sir J. M'Garel-Hogg, Mr. Stafford Northcote, Mr. Brocklebank, Colonel Burnaby, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Sclater-Booth, Mr. E. Clarke, Alderman Fowler, Mr. Boord, Colonel Taylor. Mr. Gorst, Mr. Rowland Winn, Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, Mr. Warton, Mr. Montagu Scott, and Mr. Whitley. A large crowd had assembled on Westminster-bridge, and loudly cheered as the *Victoria* started from the stairs.

"An Englishman" writes to the *Morning Post*:—"The Lords have nobly done their duty in the protection of the weak and in declining to sanction confiscation for the temporary benefit of the party of Liberalism. But the Lords can only continue to do this if they are properly supported by those for whom they are fighting. Liberalism, of course, seeks to make this a contest between the two Houses. The real truth of this matter is that the House of Lords are fighting not for themselves but for us, the commoners of England. They are fighting for right, for justice, for common honesty, and for freedom. Their cause is that of any principle which has been possessed by Liberalism, until it found it convenient to throw off the mask. Since 1868 Liberalism has begun to venture forth in its true colours. Every measure of any importance brought forward by Mr. Gladstone has been an attack either upon liberty or property. Compulsion is now looked upon as the ordinary principle of legislation. Individual rights of property or of conscience are treated as old-world fables, and Liberalism, the professed advocate of political economy, of the rights of individuals and of liberty, stands forth unblushingly as the tyrant and the arch-hypocrite that it always was under its Protean disguises. The rights of individuals have long since ceased to be regarded, unless they are those of some sect, political or religious, that may make for Liberalism. But it has been reserved for the last two years to introduce the hitherto unheard-of principle in this country in constitutional terms that men may, for the political advantage of a dominant party in the House of Commons, be robbed without compensation. In this state of things the House of Lords have come forward to fight the battle of any man who may happen to be a party to any contract which for political purposes it may be thought desirable to break without pity and without compensation. We know that the Arrears Bill is another bribe to treason in Ireland. It is a bribe given in pursuance of the Kilmainham Treaty. If it were given for the preservation of the Union or for the renewal of loyalty, it might more easily be tolerated. But this bribe is given to secure the Irish vote to the party of Liberalism in time of distress, and is moreover to be followed by some other measure for the same purpose, and for the further disintegration of the empire, when such measure has been formulated by certain of the parties to the aforesaid treaty. For fifty years at least Liberalism has obtained an ascendency by truckling to Irish discontent and treason. Lord Melbourne entered into relations with Daniel O'Connell, which it would be mere euphemism to characterise as questionable. And all this has been done, not for Ireland, not for the British Empire, but for Liberalism, whatever that may mean, and events daily show that there is nothing it may not mean save justice and honesty. And even for opposing this Bill the Lords are threatened with every imaginable penalty. It is a Bill not even mentioned in the Queen's Speech, but which is simply the offspring of party necessities. Are the Lords to be left to fight the battle alone? I hope, for the honour of the empire, they may be supported as they deserve; but I confess I see no signs of it. There is no agitation, there are no meetings. Are people still in a paradise of fools, and imagine that when political necessity arises, and the party of Liberalism happens to be at low water, the same principles will not be applied to us in England? There is no time to be lost. There ought to be a meeting in every town in England to thank the Lords for doing their duty and for standing forth on behalf of those who, because they do not, for the moment, wield a majority of votes, are not only overruled but simply disregarded altogether. If the House of Lords are not urgently supported now our property and our liberties are not worth a week's purchase, and for everything that may happen hereafter we shall have none but ourselves to thank."

THE LAND CORPORATION OF IRELAND (LIMITED).

To the Editor of the *Times*.

Sir,—The prospectus of the above body is now issued, and, as its objects have been so intentionally and persistently misrepresented, I must ask you to allow me to repeat what I have already stated, that the assertion that the Association is in any sense for the purpose of encouraging evictions is utterly false, as also is the statement that it was either conceived or organised for any object inimical to the well-disposed and honest occupiers of the soil. So far from the Association encouraging evictions, my belief is that it will have the opposite effect, by teaching the tenant-farmers to look to the protective clauses of the Land Act for redress when they consider themselves aggrieved, rather than to the dishonest and destructive policy of the Land League, which by its communistic principles, enforced by the direst tyranny, would sweep away freedom, safety to life, and the very foundations of society. It is against the illegal and tyrannical objects of the Land League that our opposition is organised and directed, and against it only. To the loyal and orderly we offer the help of a strong organisation, and well-arranged branches in every district, and a large capital, as a powerful nucleus round which to rally in support of law and real liberty. Those who exist by agitation have, and I believe with reason, been frightened by our formation, and have proved by their unmeasured declamations, if proof were required, not only the necessity for our action but the correct aim of our object. To misrepresent us was their only weapon, and accordingly we are denounced as the declared foes of the tenant-farmer and as combined for the sole object of his destruction, whereas the simple fact is this, that so long as he pays his fair rent there is no machinery in our articles which can touch him; while, on the other hand, we would endeavour to secure to him the right to pursue without intimidation his legal avocations and to extend to him our assistance whenever it was in our power. In writing this, I believe I am expressing the feelings and objects of those who are acting with me, and I feel sure I may go further by asserting that if either encouraging evictions or countenancing rack-rents were among the objects of the association, neither they nor I would have anything to do with it. For myself, I must add that I have every hope that the benefits which our properly-directed action must confer will extend to the labouring classes as well as to the owners and occupiers of the land. The labouring class is one which has been neglected by every party when in power, and their almost abject condition has always had my warmest sympathy. I can, then, honestly say that, so far as my influence has weight, the improvement of their condition will form part of our programme. The powers we have taken are wide, and, with due regard to the interests of our shareholders, can be exercised for the labourers' benefit, even in a more direct degree than the immediate advantages which are apparent—by these I mean the increased demand for labour, which must follow the restoration of confidence and order—as also from the fact that tracts of land now lying idle will be rendered productive, and the wealth of the country thereby proportionately increased. I say this for myself, that I never contemplated the importation of strangers into a district to lower the labour market; while the labourers of a locality stick to me I would stick to them, but the whole labouring class are well able to judge whether the gentlemen whose names are on our prospectus are not worthy of trust; they know those who have stood their friends in times past, and they can appreciate the relative value of such offers as are held out to them.

Yours truly,
ARTHUR KAVANAGH.

4, *Victoria-street, Westminster, S. W., July* 29.

THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY'S CHARGE.

The Bishop of Salisbury, who is in his 79th year, has been holding his Visitation this week. The Charge delivered by his Lordship is of great interest, and from the report published in the *Salisbury Journal* we quote. Speaking on confirmation his Lordship said:—

"The confirmations in Wiltshire for the last three years had been 6,070, and in Dorset 7,551. He continued to be very much impressed with the unmistakeable attention and earnestness on the part of candidates, proving, as it indisputably did, the great care and pains taken by the clergy in preparing them. He was not surprised to find in many of the returns of the clergy a strong wish expressed that confirmations should be held in their own parishes. It would, no doubt, be very desirable, but really it was not possible. The strain of confirmation work, repeated twice in the day, as it must necessarily be, if it was not to take up twice the amount of time, was fatiguing to any man, and to him it was nearly overpowering, and whilst he would gladly make any such change as might be convenient to the clergy, he should be afraid of increasing the number of confirmations that had for some time past existed in the diocese. He had adhered to the practice of delivering two addresses in every instance of confirmation, because he had a particular object of which he did not wish to deprive either himself or those who heard him. He wished to keep asunder the two subjects of confirmation—first, the confirmation by the candidates of the vows undertaken for them; and, secondly, the apostolic rite of confirmation administered by the Bishop after the modern apostolic usage, as recorded in those passages they well knew in the Acts of the Apostles. Both were of the utmost value when faithfully and with earnest prayer spoken, but they were separate and not to be confounded, and neither one nor the other was to be omitted. There had, he thought, been a very great disposition to omit the second of those things, but the second was really, in point of Christian theory, the more important of the two. In regard to the former of these two, he had gone on since the last Visitation in doing that which he had then begun in a few instances. That was to say, he had adopted the late Bishop Selwyn's practice of asking the candidates by their Christian names to give their answers severally. When it was done carefully, the candidates being seated in the church in the exact order in which their names stood on the list delivered to the Bishop, nothing could be simpler and easier than the process, but it required a little trouble both in preparing the lists and arranging the young people. He should be very sorry to give it up, but if in any case the incumbent of the parish found it difficult and troublesome to carry it out, he would rather relinquish it on every occasion than incur the danger of confusion."

The Bishop spoke of Daily Services:—

"Daily Service was indeed hardly so frequent as it was three years ago, but the increase of prayer on the great holidays and in Lent and in Advent more than made up for the difference. But he must not omit to notice the fact that there were still too many parishes from which he had not received any returns at all, and they in several instances were amongst the most populous and influential parishes in the whole diocese. In not a few cases it was no doubt owing to the recent changes of incumbents, but making every allowance for cases of that kind, there were not so many as he should have liked. There were no less than twenty parishes, including, he thought, some of the most populous in the diocese, from which he had received no replies at all. He regretted that.

His Lordship next referred to the celebration of the Holy Communion:—

"73 parishes against 63 three years ago returned weekly celebration, and 83 as against 64 bi-monthly. The return of monthly communion was no doubt somewhat less than on the last occasion, being 260 against 284."

He could not venture to recommend the spreading of Daily Celebrations, at least in small parishes:—

"Greatly as he admired the devotion of those who undertook to celebrate the great feast of the Church every morning of their lives, it appeared to him that the undertaking was open to several objections of no inconsiderable weight. It must, for instance, in parishes of small population be liable to the danger of either being intermittent and uncertain by reason of there not being a sufficient number of communicants under the rubric, or, if it was invariably celebrated, of offending against the important rule of the Prayer-Book, a rule based upon a doctrine which in his judgment was of very high and sacred importance. Again, the practice was one which, though willingly adopted and maintained during one incumbency, could not be expected to be permanent under all successors, and it seemed to him to be a maxim of sound wisdom not to raise such things above a height that might reasonably be hoped would be maintained and would not be liable to the dulling chill of an inevitable dropping of what was not, perhaps, wisely taken up. He should be loth to seem to discourage the influence and efforts of devotion, but let him say in conclusion of that topic that he had sometimes been distressed to see health sacrificed and life endangered without adequate or at least the prospect of adequate effects wrought upon the people, and that he thought that there was a danger here and there amongst them of increasing the services in the church to such a disproportionate degree as to invalidate in theory the more strictly pastoral work."

The Bishop could scarcely refrain from referring to the scandalous imprisonment of the Rev. Mr. Green:—

"He regretted the obstinacy which had led Mr. Green to persist in spite of the advice of his Bishop and Archbishop. He regretted the decision of the Bishop to send the case to the Arches Court, and that at a time when at the request of the Convocation of Canterbury the Government had granted a Royal commission to investigate the constitution of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and thereby had opened a hope and a prospect at least of some amendment, much desired by many besides those who sympathised with Mr. Green. It could hardly, he supposed, have been a matter of doubt or surprise that the result had been what it had—each side obstinately holding its own views, and Mr. Green's friends perhaps making his incarceration a lever to gain their own objects. It seemed to him that under the peculiar circumstances in which the Church was placed, toleration, at least for the present, was what was desirable—toleration for the present, not incompatible with kindly remonstrance and affectionate advice, to stop short of bringing about an inevitable issue which most Churchmen would very deeply lament. They sometimes heard it said that what they wanted was not toleration but comprehension, and to a certain extent he agreed with the saying, but he thought that those principles belonged to different times and to different stages of the affair, each good and necessary in its own time and place, and each perfectly compatible with the other at its time and place. For the present, while they were looking forward to the report of the Royal Commission, and possibly legislative changes might be found to issue from it, he thought that toleration was the wise policy. It was in the power of the Bishop to allow or disallow the grievance laid before him by three parishioners being carried to the Archbishop's Court. Pending that report and its possible consequence he should recommend toleration, and that not as a final method of settling an anxious and far-reaching controversy, but as a temporary postponement of the issue for which the ground was not yet cleared, which if pressed now would prejudice the settlement when a more appropriate time arrived, and when there would be the opportunity for comprehension. It was in that spirit that he for one gladly voted for the Archbishop's bill for opening the prison doors and setting Mr. Green free. It was, of course, plain that even if there had been any hope of the Bill passing in the present year it would have been no settlement of the real question. It was purely a temporary measure, simply opening the prison door to Mr. Green, and leaving the law for future settlement under more advantageous circumstances, and if it were asked what was the good of bringing in such a Bill with the moral certainty that it could not become law, he answered that it was worth while to try, and it was no slight thing to exhibit the good will of the Bishops and the Lords who accepted it. If any further action were reasonably possible he should rejoice with all his heart, and he should see what he could do in diminution of that great scandal and of that persistently great wrong. For those reasons for the present he purposed to maintain, as far as possible, the policy of toleration, hoping that, by the blessing of Almighty God upon the wisdom of the Royal Commission in the report and the legislative action of Parliament upon its recommendation, a well-founded and lasting peace might be obtained between the contending parties. He hoped that with charitable counsels they might be enabled to trace out a line on which both sides might unite and live

in brotherly love and charity with each other. In the present condition of uncertainty, while the Commissioners were still in deliberation, it would perhaps be wiser to refrain from any particular observations on the subject and to wait for the report, but speaking in that formal way to his clergy at intervals of three years, and very conscious that what he said on that occasion was in all human likelihood the last utterance that he should have to make on that point, he could not refrain from expressing an earnest wish that the report might recommend certain definite things. He trusted that exactly the same spirity of charity and wisdom, which in 1559 settled the great question as to the words to be used in administering the elements in the Holy Eucharist by not preferring either those in 1549 nor those in 1552, to the exclusion of the others, but uniting them charitably together, would form a precedent to follow in this not wholly dissimilar case, and that permission to use either the Ornaments Rubric of 1549 or that of 1552, according to the discretion of the clergyman, might be found to settle the dispute. No doubt there would be a diversity of views just as there were always diversities of views as to wearing a black gown or surplice in the pulpit, to facing eastwards or not, and other similar usages; but those diversities which produced a great deal of the keenest feeling, whilst it was a question whether they were both lawful, ceased and dropped and disappeared when both were considered lawful. There were those who turned to the east and those who objected to turn to the east, but when once it was said that it was not against the law to do so there was an end of the contention as to which was within the law. The only question was to make the law sufficiently large and comprehensive and charitable. But there was another word which he thought it necessary to say on that occasion, which might probably prove to be his last opportunity of speaking solemn words of solemn warning and advice. It was of course not impossible that, as he had supposed, the report of the Commission and the reconstruction of the Courts might be more or less unsatisfactory to some or many of the clergy, and the question now before them might in a few months recur again in a scarcely altered shape, except that the penalty of disobedience would probably no longer be imprisonment for contumacy, but deprivation. He was not without fear that the spirit of passive resistance might still exist in as stern a form as now, and that some of the clergy might refuse submission to the Ecclesiastical Courts if they were not entirely satisfied with their constitution; taking the consequences indeed, but resisting them by every means in their power. As long as those means were confined to legitimate methods, argument, protest, petition, or the like, not a word could be reasonably spoken against them; but if they were to proceed to implacable resistance, challenging deprivation and ensuring it, he begged the clergy to consider whether such an attitude was any aid to the welfare of that which they had inherited from their fathers, and which, though undoubtedly open to much theoretical objection, was the great means they had of reaching the hearts and consciences of their brethren, and which day by day was working more and more in that direction. For his own part, whilst he did his best, as far as life and strength and opportunity might be given him, to help in bringing about such large-hearted comprehensiveness as he had spoken of, he wished to accept as far as possible, and to lead his clergy also to accept, the settlement that might be proposed in pursuance of the plan now in progress. It was no part of his intention to encourage or support, by any action of his, a spirit of disobedience. He did not deny that cases might arise in which even the melancholy consequences of which he had spoken might become inevitable, but he saw no reason to fear such a state of things in their immediate future. What he did fear was the implacable resistance of which he had already spoken."

The Salvation Army was also noticed by the Bishop:—

"He could not claim any special knowledge on the subject, though he had done his best to inform himself of the views of the leaders of the movement as described in their own works and in various publications; and while he acknowledged that there was a great deal that might well excite feeling among Christian people in their designs and purposes, there was also much that was very incomplete and unsatisfactory, very indefinite, and very dangerous, and above all utterly irreverent and inconsistent with that fear of the Lord which was well pleasing to Him. That the Salvationists might refuse to be regarded as a sect or in any way to set themselves against the Church of England; and that they refrained from administering the sacrament he allowed; but he believed that such abstinence could not be regarded as lasting. It seemed to him to be quite inevitable that as the movement spread and increased it must follow example, and in spite of the wish and protest of its founder develop a more distinct organisation, and might have power to administer such rites as admission to membership, admission to office, and the like. Wesleyanism became a sect not willingly, but because it had in it the inevitable seed of schism; and less clearly the seed of schism exhibited itself in the irregular proceedings of the Salvation Army. He also acknowledged and was thankful to acknowledge that the Salvationists earnestly saw the necessity of repentance and the putting away of sin, and the necessity of holy living. They taught the need of a personal faith in a personal Saviour. There was evidence of their having been of considerable effect in bringing about improvement of life and habits of self-restraint and a certain amount of religion on the part of people unreached before, and that without any secularism or danger of communistic views; but while he thought it only just to recognise that amount of good which seemed to have resulted from their proceedings, how could they do otherwise than heartily disapprove of the strange irreverence of their so-called worship, of their conversion meetings, at which converts were required to stand forth and publicly testify to the conversion from their sins, to what God had done for them, and to how they were, at a particular time and place, and under circumstances which they remembered, saved; how they were perceptibly—what did it mean?—born again, and that, as he said, at a definite time and place which they could remember: and, still more, of their sanctification meetings, at which those who had already pronounced themselves saved and born again stood up to deliver their experience of what they called the second blessing or sanctification, after which they who up to that time, though they had been born again, and though they had been saved, yet had been still going on in sin, were now completely delivered from all sin and could sin no more? Now all that, if it was inherent in their practice and essential in their doctrine, was not the truth, was not the Gospel. It was dangerous fanaticism and full of moral and spiritual evil of many kinds, and he could not hesitate to say, especially of that presumptuous sin which the Psalms spoke of, which was apt to seize upon men and women and get dominion over them incurring an extreme danger of 'the great offence.' He did not condemn nor underrate the importance of refraining from violence; but were not the Salvationists distinctly responsible for the dishonour that had been done to the Gospel in that city? He was well aware that some of their leading Prelates had given no small encouragement to that movement, but speaking for himself alone and addressing his own clergy, who were in Salisbury painfully aware of the practical difficulties of the case, he earnestly recommended them to be slow in giving any support to those wild and irregular proceedings. Far other than that was the character of the warfare of the Captain of their salvation. 'I will put my Spirit upon him, and he shall declare judgment unto the Gentiles.' 'He shall not strive nor cry aloud, neither shall any man hear his voice in the streets.' It was the Messiah's warfare that led to victory—tenderness, sympathy, reverence, faithful teaching of the Gentiles: and in that warfare there was room for any degree of righteousness, earnestness, self-sacrifice, and devotion of body and soul. If it were that those of whom he was speaking really showed those qualities, let all take example from them thus far but no farther; but he could not feel confident either in the true reality of those qualities in them or of their having the elements of endurance in them in as far as they had them. The ways of God were orderly, and it was clear that the cause of truth and holiness, the cause of united Christian progress, had invariably lost on the whole by the action of man's inventions and by new ways in religion. It was an old and common experience that each new invention became a rent in the body of Christ, and that each new rent weakened the Gospel in a nation."

SACRED GREEK CODICES AT HOME AND ABROAD.—No. VI.

Subjoined is the sixth of these valuable addresses by Dean Burgon to the Rev. Prebendary Scrivener, D.C.L.:—

Dear Dr. Scrivener,—I proceed with my emuneration of the Evangelia recently acquired by the British Museum.

Evan. 587 will designate "B.M. Additional 17,982."
—— 588 . . . . "B.M. Additional 18,211:"
—which latter may fairly be styled a fine fragment, but bears no resemblance whatever to the exquisite "Cod. Ebnerianus" in Bodley. It begins abruptly at St. Matthew i. 20. The first leaf of St. Mark (to ver. 16) is missing: also of St. Luke ix. 14—xvii. 4, and xxi. 14 down to St. John iv. 5. It has τίτλ., κεφφ., *Amm.* (not *Eus.*), and was prepared for ecclesiastical use.—To proceed:—

Evan. 589 (Addit. 19,387); and Evan. 590 (Addit. 19,389) are noticed by yourself at p. 219.. The fifteen which follow will be new to you:—

Evan. 591, "B.M. Addit. 22,506." This is the copy—(you refer to it at p., 218)—which our friend, H. O. Coxe,* says that he bought at Milo of a Greek gentleman, who had it from a relative who had been the ἡγούμενος of the monastery of Prevatia (?) in Candia. A specimen page is exhibited in the new Museum Catalogue spoken of above. It consists of 279 leaves and was written by a monk of Cyprus in 1305 (see fol. 219*a*). The pictures are rather rude, filling the page. This Evangelium was prepared for ecclesiastical use, and is an interesting specimen. It is furnished with τίτλ., κεφφ., *Amm.* (not *Eus.*): but these are inaccurately inserted.

Evan. 592, "B.M. Additional 22,736,"—the work of John, ἀναγνώστης,—was finished in June, A.D. 1179, and is quite a peculiar MS., almost barbarous in its illuminations. It has τίτλ., ἀναγνώς., ἀρχ., τέλ., *Amm.* (not *Eus.*). There are 242 sections in St. Mark, which is an extraordinary circumstance. It is a 4to, written in two columns: the pages measure 9¾ by 7¾in.

Evan. 593, "B.M. Addit. 22,737" [xii], is a small 4to of 312 leaves (the pages measuring 8⅛ by 6¼in.), without *pictt.*, but with decorations in very deep lake. It is furnished with τίτλ., *Synax.*, *Menolog.*, στίχχ., ἀρχ., and τέλ., with liturgical directions: but without *Amm.*

Evan. 594, "B.M. Addit. 22,738," is a small 8vo (the pages measure 6⅜ by 4¼in.): a rough little codex. The effigies of the first two Evangelists, very rude, have been effaced: the others are wanting. *Carp.*, *Tables*, τίτλ., *Synax.*, *Menolog.*, *Amm.*, (*Eus.*, only occasionally). It was not originally prepared for ecclesiastical use: and abounds, in *itacisms; e.g.*, ὅδ'ἵνατε κατήχετο [St. John v. 4]: εἰλεισμενα [viii. 4]: λεγωμένη, &c.

Evan. 595, "B.M. Addit. 22,739," has a somewhat modern look; the pictures and the illuminations, rough. The codex is provided with *Carp.*, *Eus.*, τίτλ., ἀναγνώσμ., *Amm.* (not *Eus.*), ἀρχ., τέλ., and στίχχ.

Evan. 596, "B.M. Addit. 22,740," is a very beautiful specimen indeed: exquisitely written. It is furnished with interesting pictures of the Evangelists, and illuminated headings to the Gospels: also with ὑπόθ., τίτλ., *Amm.*, and generally with *Eus.*, (which were originally executed in blue ink): also with κεφφ.: but *not* with ἀρχ. and τέλ. The last section in Matthew is 355: in Mark 232: in Luke 342. The genealogy is written as if copied from an old MS. The codex is *mut.* after the τίτλ. prefixed to St. John, and a page of St. Luke is also missing. An intelligent young American, greatly devoted to these studies (Mr. Edward A. Guy, of Miama University, Oxford, Ohio, U.S.A.), assured me in 1175 that this codex corresponds to an extraordinary extent with your g^{cr} (*i.e.*, Evan. 71); yet (he added) the two copies are by no means identical. I observe, in confirmation of this statement, that the third καί in Luke ix. 54 is omitted. On the other hand, Evan. 596 reads υἱός (for ὄνος) in xiv. 5, which Evan. 71 does not.

Evan. 597, "B.M. Addit. 22,741,' 4to, is rather roughly executed and adorned: unfurnished with *pictt.*, ἀρχ., or τέλ. Yet has it *Carp.*, *Tables.*, ὑπόθ., τίτλ., *Amm.* (not *Eus.*), and κεφφ. One leaf of St. Mark is missing, besides all St. John after chap. vi.

Evan. 598, "B.M. Addit. 24,112," *chart.* in two columns, Greek and Latin, transcribed from an older MS. It is furnished with τίτλ. and στίχχ.

Evan. 599, "B.M. Addit. 24,373," 8vo, is a singularly beautiful and interesting copy; the pictures of the Evangelists and headings of the Gospels quite superb. There is a singularly long liturgical direction at fol. 122*b*. This codex is furnished with *Carp. Tables.*, ὑπόθ., τίτλ., *Amm.*, and *Eus.* κεφφ., *Synax.*, and *Menology*. It is mutilated at fol. 21. The last section in St. Mark is 24, (at xvi. 19): in St. Luke 347; in St. John 237—which is most unusual. Ἀρχ. is in the marg.: τέλ. in the text.

Evan. 600, "B.M. Addit. 24,376" [xiv or later], 4to, a codex in very good condition, is written in two columns. The pictures of the Evangelists are very remarkable; but the headings are left blank, unfinished. This codex is without much of the usual apparatus, but is furnished with ὑπόθ., τίτλ., ἀρχ., τέλ., κεφφ., ἀναγνόσ., *Synax.*, but not *Amm.* or *Eus.*

Evan. 601, "B.M. Addit. 26,103," fo., a beautiful specimen, in very black writing: the first page written in gold. It was found in a village near Corinth. Effigies only of St. John, but elaborate headings of the Gospels. It is furnished with τίτλ., *Amm.* (not *Eus.*), the last section in Matthew being 355: in Mark 233 against verse 9: in Luke 342: in John 228 against verse 17.

Evan. 602, "B.M. Addit. 27,861," a rough and dirty little 8vo, irregularly written, without pictures—the ornamentation in faded lake. It has many marginal notes supplying omissions. The codex is furnished with ἀρχ. and τέλ., τίτλ., *Amm.* (not *Eus.*). It is *mut.* down to the end of St. Matthew. In striking contrast with this specimen is the next, which is one of the most interesting in the B.M. collection.

Evan. 603, "B.M. Addit. 23,815" [xi], a very grand folio, the pages 11½ by 8¼in. It was bought of Sir Ivor Guest in 1871. The boarded covers are sumptuously covered with velvet, lined with needlework, and adorned with silver-gilt plates. The writing is superb; two pictures of St. Luke (one before the Acts), and one of St. John, with illuminated headings of the Gospels. There was once, doubtless, *Carp.*, *Tables*, and so forth: but the codex begins abruptly at Matthew i. 1—all the antecedent matter having perished. The τίτλοι were written in gold letters on purple vellum. Here are ἀρχ., τέλ., *Amm.* and *Eus.* The last section in Matthew is 355; in Mark, 241; in Luke, 342; in John, 232. St. Luke's genealogy is in two columns. A vast number of short scholia are found throughout in the margin. At foot of fol. 17*b* to 18*b* is a Harmony.

It was at first supposed that this is but a fragment of a lost MS., ending abruptly, as it does, with the last page of Galatians. But—(let the praise be his to whom it is due)—Mr. Guy (the young American whose devotedness to these studies I have already had occasion to mention honourably) was the first to detect (1875) that "B.M. Addit. 28,815" and a codex belonging to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. (BC. II. 4),—which contains Ephes. to the Apocalypse, and was by the Baroness liberally presented to the library of Sir Roger Cholmeley's School, Highgate—together make up a complete copy of the entire New Testament. It is deeply to be regretted that these two several halves of one and the same codex cannot be preserved together. The Museum portion was purchased of Sir Ivor Guest in 1871: the latter portion of the codex was at about the same time imported from Janina, in Epirus.—I quite long for the publication of your labours on the Baroness Burdett-Coutts's precious literary acquisitions; and so would many besides myself, if the public had the least idea of their interest and importance.

I have only one more cursive copy to introduce to your notice. It has been recently added to our national collection through the discernment and vigilance of E. Maunde Thompson, Esq., keeper of the manuscript department,—a gentleman whom I cannot mention without begging to acknowledge the unfailing courtesy and help which all experience who resort to the treasures under his especial care.

Evan. 604, then, is Egerton 2610—the most recent (and certainly not the least precious) acquisition which the British Museum has made. It is a very small 4to [xii], consisting of 396 leaves: a genuine and charming little copy in the original binding. The pictures of the Evangelists, and illuminated headings of the Gospels, are very interesting, even beautiful; but the ornamentation of this codex was never completed. Thus *Amm.* and *Eus.* in St. Matthew do not extend beyond chap. viii. 5: in St. Mark, not beyond chap. iv. 1 (πάλιν ἤρξατο): but they are resumed at xi. 25—for only two pages, however. St. Luke is only honoured in this way down to xii. 54, and then forsaken. St. John is without *Amm.* and *Eus.* entirely. The codex is furnished with *Carp.*, beautiful *Tables*, τίτλ. in gold, ἀρχ., τέλ. Note, that the last verse of St. John's Gospel (ἔστι δὲ down to ἀμήν), filling three and a half lines, stands alone at top of the last right-hand leaf, as in Evann. 63 and 64. Shall I here adventure a humble prediction? It is this: that some of these days (but it will be long after this right hand shall have forgotten its cunning) studious men will obtain real help in the classification of Evangelia by paying diligent attention to many a circumstance like the foregoing. I could illustrate my meaning in a very striking way, if there were time for it. Moreover, I think I know of one learned Divinity Professor at Dublin who, to some extent, will be of my opinion. By the way, every proper name in this codex, is subscribed thus: Ὑγραββαθᾶ. And further, the ι (of the dative) is frequently added: thus at St. Matthew viii. 13,—ἐν τῇ ὥρᾳ ἐκείνῃ:—an unique reading, by the way, is not *that?**

So much for external features. Every one who examines this copy for a few minutes is made aware that he holds in his hands an extraordinary document. But one is not by any means prepared for the surprise which actually awaits one. I happened to turn to the Lord's Prayer in St. Luke xi. 2: where, to my astonishment, I read as follows:—Πάτερ ἁγιασθήτω τὸ ὄνομά σου. | ἐλθέτω ΤΟ ΠΝΕΥΜΑ ΣΟΥ ΤΟ ΑΓΙΟΝ ΕΦ' ΗΜΑΣ· ΚΑΙ | ΚΑΘΑΡΙΣΑΤΩ ΗΜΑΣ· γενηθήτω and so on; the prayer ending (as you will anticipate) at the word πειρασμόν. Καὶ εἶπεν, κ.τ.λ. I need hardly remind *you* that this is the way Gregory of Nyssa quotes the Lord's Prayer†: and further, that the present codex is *the only one hitherto discovered* which is known to exhibit the same extraordinary depravation of the Evangelical verity.*

The following readings are of inferior interest: but you will be glad to have your attention called to them. In St. Matthew viii. 5 I found,—εἰσελθόντός δὲ αὐτοῦ.

At St. Matthew xix. 17, I found,—τί με ἐρωτᾷς περὶ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ; εἷς ἐστιν ἀγαθός.

At ch. xxi. 28—31, I found,—ἐν τῷ ἀμπελῶνι· ὁ λ- ἀποκριθεὶς εἶπεν· ὑπάγω, κύριε· καὶ οὐκ ἀπῆλθε. προσελθὼν δὲ τῷ δευτέρῳ εἶπεν ὡσαύτως· ὁ δὲ ἀποκριθεὶς εἶπεν, οὐ θέλω· ὕστερον δὲ μεταμεληθεὶς ἀπῆλθεν. τίς ἐν τῶν δύο, κ.τ.λ. Λέγουσιν αὐτῷ, ὁ ἔσχατος.†

At St. Mark i. 2,—καθὼς γέγραπται ἐν Ἡσαΐᾳ τῷ προφήτῃ.

At ch. vi. 24,—τοῦ βαπτίζοντος.

At ch. xiii. 14,—τῆς ἐρημώσεως, ὅστις ὅπου οὐ δεῖ.

At St. John viii. 8,—ἔγραφεν εἰς τὴν γῆν ἕνος ἑκάστου αὐτῶν τὰς ἁμαρτίας.—May I be permitted to remind you of the concluding words of my second letter?

After all this, you will learn with interest, perhaps with surprise, that Evan. 604 agrees with the traditional text in respect of the following places:—St. Matthew v. 22: vi. 13: xxv. 13. St. Mark vi. 20: vii. 19: x. 21. St. Luke ix. 55, 56 (in the main): x. 41: xxii. 43, 44: xxiii. 34 and 38. St. John i. 18: v. 3, 4—besides a vast many other places of lesser interest. What need to point out that Evan. 604 will henceforth become one of the most famous codices in the world? It calls aloud for collation.

On referring to my notes, I find a memorandum to the effect that a MS. in the B.M. in two vols., "Addit. 11,859 and 60," 4to (one of the Butler Collection), contains portions of a *Rituale* [xv.] written over an earlier [xiii?] text of parts of the New Testament: as St. Matthew xii. 33: xiii. 7: xvi. 21: xvii. 15: xx. 1, xxi. 5. St. Mark x. 45: xi. 17. St. James iv. 1—16. St. Jude ver. 4—15. Let it suffice to have called attention to the circumstance in this place.

It only remains to record the recent acquisition by the British Museum of a fragmentary uncial palimpsest of the Gospels, apparently of the eighth century. Its local designation is "Addit. 31,919." But I suppose scholars will claim for it one of the letters of the already exhausted alphabets of Greece and Rome. It comes out of the Blenheim Library, where it was numbered "3D13;" and contains about 484 verses of the Gospels—namely, 217 of St. Matthew, 174 of St. Mark, 50 of St. Luke, 43 of St. John. These have been carefully studied by Professor T. R. Abbott and J. P. Mahaffy, of Trinity College, Dublin, who are said to have published the result of their labours in the *Athenæum* of July, 1880. The superimposed writing is that of a "Manæum" for the month of February,‡ written by Ignatius, Metropolitan of Selybria, and given by him to his Church. ("Selybria," according to Ptolemy, is a city in Thrace.) The original Evangelium, by the way, had been prepared for ecclesiastical use, being furnished with ἀρχ. and τέλ. Some of the letters were gilded. In the margin were the (so-called) Ammonian sections (*rubro*), not subscribed with references to the Canons of Eusebius. At fol. 94 is found the date (A.D. 1431) and a long prayer.

My next letter will complete our survey of all the known *Evangelia*, and proceed to the *Evangeliaria*.

The following is paper VII.:—

Dear Dr. Scrivener—I ended my last letter with some account of the February portion of a "*Menæum*," written by Ignatius, Metropolitian of Selybria, and by him presented to his church in A.D. 1431. You will readily enter into the surprise and pleasure which my nephew and I experienced yesterday, in the library at Ashburnham House, on being shown *some more of the same Menæum*. It begins—βιβλίον δυμηνίαον, νοεμβριος καὶ δεκέμβριος, γραφὲν ὑπ' ἐμοῦ τοῦ ταπεινοῦ μητροπολίτα σηλυβρίας Ἰγνατίου, καὶ ἀφιερωθὲν τῇ ἁγιωτάτῃ μητροπόλει σηλυβρίᾳ. This (like the other Greek codices in the same splendid collection) was purchased at Lord Aberdeen's sale. It is numbered "208," and consists of 140 leaves. Our friend Coxe, while a guest of the late Earl, evidently inspected the present codex. "Here and there" (he writes) "a palimpsest leaf: on one of which, uncial writing,—probably fragment of an Evangelium."—And now to pass on.

I am already, as you are aware, in the position of one of those ancient scribes who, on approaching the end of their labours, are observed to break forth into simile—the general purport of which is, that they feel as happy as the sailor when at last he gets within sight of shore. Many more Evangelia remain to be noticed: but because none of them are available for reference like those which have been hitherto enumerated, it is clearly unreasonable to designate them individually by definite numbers. Of most of them nothing whatever is known but the fact that they somewhere exist: while of not a few scarcely so much as *that* can be confidently predicated.

1. [a] The Rev. H. O. Coxe, in the Library of the Patriarch of Alexandria at Cairo, saw *five* Evangelia; which he numbers,—"2": "15": "16": "17": "68".—In the same city (in the μετοχεῖα of St.

* Report, pp. 24 and 73.

* In the ed. of 1638 (i. p. 738), is found τὸ ἅγιον πνεῦμα σου ἐφ' ἡμᾶς: but Krabinger seems to say (at p. 141 of his ed. of this Treatise, 1840), that all his [5] Vienna MSS., like Evan. 604, exhibit τὸ πνεῦμα σου τὸ ἅγιον. I owe the information to the learned and Rev. Thomas Randell, of Oxford.

* Readers unfamiliar with Greek will be glad of the information that the words above in small capitals signify—(in place of "Thy Kingdom come")—"*Thy Holy Spirit come upon us, and cleanse (or purify) us.*"

† "[*In the vineyard. He answered and said, I go, sir: and went not. Then came he to the second and said likewise. But he answered and said, I will not. Yet afterward, he repented and went.*" Presently, in reply to our Lord's question,—"*They say unto Him, The last.*"

‡ The "*Menæum*"—the most voluminous of the Liturgical books of the Greek Church—extends to twelve volumes; each separate volume containing the highly complex services of each successive saint's day in the month. Students may be grateful for a reference to Cave's second disputation appended to vol. ii. of his *Script. Eccles. Historia Literaria*, fol. 1743.—See p. 32.

Catharine of Mount Sinai), he saw *one* Psalter and Evangelium, which he numbers "7."* I devoutly trust that none of these precious objects will now come to grief!

[b] In the Monastery of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem (where Scholz, nearly thirty years before, had seen but seven Evangelia) Coxe saw fourteen. He numbers them—"2": "5": "6" (Greek and Arabic dated 1043, which = Scholz's Evan. 450): "14" (with scholia): "17" (with a few scholia): "31": "32": "33": "40" (the New Testament all but the Apocalypse): "41": "43" (St. Matthew with scholia in gold uncials, which = Scholz's Evan. 456): "44": "45" (Gospels and all the Epistles): "46".—Also, in the College of the Holy Cross *one* —No. "3".†

[c] At St. Saba (where Scholz saw but ten Evangelia), Coxe saw *twenty-two*. Nine of them he numbers severally—"27": "52": "53": "54" (the last three containing, besides the Gospels, all the Epistles): "56": "57": "58": "59": "60." *Five* he numbers "61," and gives to the eleventh century; and *five* more, "62," which he assigns to the twelfth. In the "Tower Library" he found *three*—viz., "45": "46": "47".‡

[d] At Patmos (where Scholz saw but three Evangelia), Coxe saw *seven*, in the Convent of St. John. He numbers them "2", "6", "21" (which probably = Scholz's Evann. 467 to 9): "23" (a Catena): "59": "77": "89" (a Catena on St. Matthew.)§

[e] At Larnaka in Cyprus, he saw *one* in the hands of the Bishop of Citium.‖

[f] At Constantinople, in the library of the Patriarch of Jerusalem, he was told of *one* Evangelium numbered "7,"—also of "*Evangeliorum exemplaria plura*," under which vague designation must be comprised the seven "restored Carlyle Books" which you mention at p. 212. It is also stated that in the monastery of the Virgin at Chalké Island, there exist *eight* Evangelia, 4 of which are bound in silver.¶

Thus, then, 65 Evangelia are added to our list. But it must be remembered that we are still without any account of the manuscript treasures in the monastic libraries of Mount Athos. We do but know that sacred codices abound in that locality. M. Le Barbier informed Coxe in 1857 (*Report*, p. 34), "that he had resided for some months at Athos for the sole purpose of examining the contents of the libraries there; and that he hoped in the course of a few years from that time to be able to publish the result of his labours." But on inquiry at Paris (June 1882), I learn from Mons. E. Miller (the learned editor of the *Philosophumena*) as follows:—

"M. Le Barbier n'a rien publié sur le Mont Athos. J'y suis resté cinq mois et j'ai examiné tous les manuscrits des bibliothèques. Il y a un très grand nombre de Nouv. Test. dont plusieurs très anciens; mais comme je n'en faisais pas une étude particulière il me serait impossible de vous en dire la valeur au point de vue théologique et philologique. La littérature sacrée y est très richement représentée."

The Monastery of Meteora in Thessaly also remains unexplored. The account an officer once gave me of a hasty visit which he paid to the library there kindled my imagination greatly.—Trebisond and its neighbourhood, again, have never yet been visited by any one capable of reporting on its manuscript resources.—But what is strangest, the library of the Convent of St. Catharine on M. Sinai is still "*terra incognita*." I have been so insufferably dull in my communications hitherto, that I am tempted to recall the few hours I myself spent in that famous spot (28th March) in 1862. Unfortunately, at the time referred to, I altogether lacked that familiarity with the subject which enables a traveller to turn a brief opportunity in an Eastern library to any useful account: so (except concerning the "golden Evangelisterium," to be spoken of next week) I have really nothing of importance to relate.

The library is a curious old apartment, with a very ancient inscription carved in wood above the door, the letters in relief, the ground being filled in with some dark substance. It records the builder, and implores those who use the library to remember him. As for the MSS., what can I say? It would have taken me a week to make the slightest approach to a catalogue of them. They look as if they had never been disturbed. Some are placed inconveniently high. You avail yourself of a crazy ladder, but are disgusted to find that every tome you lay hands on brings down at least its two nearest neighbours with it. The volumes I examined contained portions of the works of Chrysostom, of Gregory ὁ Θεόλογος, of John Damascene. It was idle appealing to the monks for guidance. They knew absolutely nothing at all about the matter. At last I spied a row labelled Εὐαγγέλιον, and mounted the ladder. It was amusing as well as annoying to see how astonished and suspicious the monks looked when they perceived that I had at last subsided on the objects of my search. Most of the volumes proved to be Evangelisteria: but many were copies of the Gospels proper. So I pulled these down, carried them to a table before the window, and tried to puzzle them out. While thus engaged the monks kept tapping me on the shoulder:—"Who are you?"—"What are you?"—"Where do you come from?" and so on. I assured them, on my honour, that I was nothing and nobody; and that they would not know the place I came from, even if I were to tell them. A fresh tap on the shoulder:—"But say where you come from." "Oxford,"—(without looking up from my book). It was like throwing a hard nut into a cage of monkeys. "Horks?" "Auk?" "Hoc?" Suddenly, one exclaimed, "Ah! then do you perhaps know a little gentleman on crutches," and he proceeded to imitate the lameness of the dear fellow he referred to. "What? Philip Pusey? Yes: one of my dearest friends." The whole party were at no pains to disguise their astonishment. That admirable and enterprising scholar had visited their library, and testified the same interest and curiosity which they witnessed in your present correspondent.—I heard long after, that just two years before my visit (viz., in 1859) Tischendorf had carried away Codex ℵ from the Convent of St. Catharine on Mount Sinai. But to resume.

The *seven* Evangelia which you speak of (at p. 213) as mentioned by Lamy, seem wrapped in obscurity. The mystery will be cleared up some day.—About Dr. Askew's *two* copies, bought by Lowes, the bookseller—(I refer again to your book, p. 213)—I have as yet been able to discover nothing.

There will remain to be numbered, when we know more about it, the Evangelium which is said (I dare say truly) to be at Toledo. Add, that a learned correspondent at Buda-Pesth informs me that there exists in the Lyceum in Pressburg (Hungary) "a 4to copy [x] with miniatures of the Evangelists," of which he promises me further details in October. At Rome I have reason to believe (from an obliging communication sent me by the learned librarian, M. Cozza), that there are at this time many more sacred codices in the Vatican than either Birch or Scholz has made known to us. If I obtain more details from Rome later in the year, be sure that you shall hear from me again.

The two copies you mention (p. 219) as offered for private sale in London in 1871, are (I am persuaded) Evan. 563 and 564, which I have already described above. Mr. Quaritch had on sale, in 1877, three splendid Evangelia, marked £150, £200, and £210—(the second, dated 1320)—all of which, I trust, have long since found purchasers. In the Duke of Hamilton's collection I have ascertained that there exists at least one Evangelium.

The sum of the matter therefore is, that, after allowing for duplicates, &c., there certainly must exist far more than 700 manuscript copies of the Gospels in Greek, at home and abroad.

Practically undistinguishable as instruments of study from "*Evangelia*" proper (*i.e.* copies of the entire Gospels), are "*Evangelisteria*," or (as C. F. Matthæi says the word should be written) "*Evangeliaria*." As before, I take leave to deduct from Scholz' enumeration of one hundred and eighty *numbered* "Evstt." (for No. 181 is an error), all those which he merely notices as existing in the monasteries of the East. It is, I insist, a mere trifling with the subject to assign permanent numerical denotations to copies of which really *nothing whatever* is known except (suppose) that they look like folios, and seem at first glance to be of the thirteenth century. *Two* were in this cursory way inspected by Scholz at Jerusalem:—*twelve* at St. Saba:—*seven* at Patmos. Those twenty-one places I proceed to fill up with more *durable* materials as follows:—

The *two* at Paris (p. 264 of your book) will henceforth be Evstt. 158 and 159. The *three* I found at Bologna, at Parma, and at Siena, will severally be Evstt. 160, 161, 162.—The *seven* at Milan (retaining your order) may as well be Evst. 163 to Evst. 169.—Those at Venice (for the Florence codex will come in by-and-by) require exact and careful location. Thus, I. iv: xlv: xlvi: xlvii: xlviii (all mentioned by you at p. 264), will be severally Evstt. 170, 171, 172, 173, 174.—Tischendorf's I. xlix (which you mention in p. 260) will be Evst. 175. When you come I. i: li: liii, which will be severally Evst. 176, 177, 178.—In this way, Scholz' Evstt. 179 and 180 (which purport to be respectively at Trèves and at Vienna) will be left in undisturbed possession of the actual numbers which Scholz assigned to them.—We go on with those at Venice (mentioned by yourself at p. 265): and we call "Thesaur. 53," "54," "55,"—Evstt. 181, 182, 183. There are besides *three* in the Church of St. Giorgio,—of which the splendid one will be Evst. 184: the dated one, Evst. 185: the largest one, Evst. 186.—The Florentine codex (p. 264) will be designated Evst. 187.

Pray note that the designation Evst. 188 is claimed for a fine specimen in the Vatican ("Alexand. Vat. 33"), mentioned by Bianchini *Evang. Quadr.* Vol. II. P. i. p. 504. From the *facsimile* he gives in Pl. vi. (inserted after p. 492), I judge that it is of the tenth or eleventh century.

Let the Carpentras Evst. (mentioned at p. 260 of your book) be numbered 189: and let Tischendorf's three, which follow, have the three next places assigned to them: viz., let the one at Leipsic be Evst. 190: and the two at St. Petersburg, Evst. 191, 192.

At Besançon—(I owe the information to the courtesy of M. Castan, the librarian)—there exists but one Evst.:—viz., "No. 44," a fine 4to codex, written on 210 leaves, rubricated, in two columns. This will be Evst. 193. (There is besides, at Besançon, a Praxapostolus: also two Greek Psalters.)

Next Muralt's *five* codices claim notice. Let his "iv. 13" be numbered Evst. 194: his "vii. 179"—Evst. 195: his "x. 180"—Evst. 196: his "xi. 3, 181," — Evst. 197: his "Panticapæense"—Evst. 198.—I hesitate about assigning distinct numbers among our Evstt. to Seidel's codex, and to "Apostt. 15" and "24." But, out of deference to you [p. 263], (as we have now exhausted the foreign Evstt. which are to be numbered), let the uncial fragment in Evan. 68 be called Evst. 199: and the cursive written over Evan. Ξ,—be styled, Evst. 200.

Beginning (as before) with the hitherto unnumbered specimens in the Bodleian Library,—Evst. 201 will indicate the 5 leaves in beautiful uncial characters, known as "Barocc. 197" [*not* 119].—"Canonici Gr. 85" will be †Evst. 202: "No. 92" in the same collection (a large folio) will be †Evst. 203: "No. 119" (fol. *chart.* on 155 leaves), will be Evst. 204: and "No. 126," (pp. 252 to 9 = 8 leaves), *chart.* will be Evst. 205. But I frankly avow that I scarcely think such an object deserves to be so honoured.—"Clarke 45," "46," "47," "48," will be respectively Evstt. 206, 207, 208, 209. The second of these ("Clarke 46") has been shamefully cropped by the modern binder. The writing is quite dissimilar in different parts: *e.g.*, at p. 25 and at p. 93. But the codex is a fine ruin.—"Cromwell 27" will be Evst. 210: while "Miscell. 119" and "140," will be respectively Evstt. 211 and 212.—This closes the account: but I cannot take leave of Bodley without acknowledging very gratefully the constant good offices of the learned, accomplished, and obliging Under-Librarian, Frederick Madan, Esq. He informs me, by the way, that I am mistaken about "Barocc. 59 *art.* 1;" and that you were right in describing it as a fragment of an Evangelium, at p. 206 of your book. I apologise for my error with much concern. To proceed, however:—

Wake's *eight* specimens at Christ Church (No. xiii. to No. xix. and No. xxiii.)—you enumerate them at p. 262—will be severally Evst. 213 to Evst. 220.

Next will come Trinity College, Cambridge "o. iv. 22," which you mention in p. x. This will be *Evst. 221:—and then Christ's College, Cambridge, "F. 1. 8," (mentioned in your *Introd.* p. 261), which will be *Evst. 222—your own z^{cer}.

Let the four at Lambeth, 1187, 1188, 1189 and 1193 (*Introd.* p. 263), be severally numbered Evstt. 223, 224, 225, 226.—Those at Sion College, three in number (i. 1: i. 2: i. 4), will claim to be Evstt. 227, 228, 229.—Next after which, should be mentioned the *three* at Glasgow—which will be Evstt. 230, 231, 232.

The *four* Evangelisteria at Parham claim notice next:—viz. No. 1 (P. 2^{cer}) which will be *Evst. 233: No. 18 (P^{cer}) which will be *Evst. 234. Then, the right Royal codex No. 19, which will be Evst 235: and last No. 20, which will be Evst. 236.

A codex in the library of the Earl of Ashburnham (to which, by his Lordship's favour, I was introduced yesterday), should here be mentioned. "Ashburnham 205" [xii.], a 4to of 127 leaves, is roughly executed and in a very dilapidated condition, being made up, apparently, of several copies. It was brought from Greece by "Athenian Aberdeen." This will be Evst. 237. There lies loose in it the fragment of a Menologium consisting of nine leaves, which Coxe assigned to the xiii. cent. Let "Ashburnham 205*" (for so it may be designated) be numbered Evst. 238.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts supplies us with no less than fifteen specimens. Let her B.C. I. 2—8—23—24:—II. 5—23—30:—III. 21—34—43—46—52—53—be severally designated Evst. 239 to Evst. 251. Let her Ladyship's B.C. III. 29 and 10 be respectively Evstt. 252 and 3.

Mr. Ruskin's specimen (*Introd.* p. 265) may be styled Evst. 254.

The Rev. W. F. Rose possesses an interesting but uncouth little Evangelisterium (palimpsest), in single columns—which will be Evst. 255. It is somewhat rudely written on rather coarse parchment, with vermilion ornamentation. It is of small 4to size, and was No. 28 of the "Woodhouse" collection. Afterwards (1869), it became Alderman Bragge's, whose library was sold in 1876. Being unfortunately incomplete at the beginning and at the end, this codex [xiii] consists of only 157 leaves, of which three (fol. 151, 6 and 7) are mere fragments. At the beginning, four quires of eight leaves, (*i.e.*, the first thirty-two folios) are missing. The text, which is in many respects interesting, abounds in *itacisms* to an extraordinary extent. Take this, (accents and all) as samples from a single lection:—λαμπρὸν (for πρῶι):—τῆς σὺν (for τις ἦν):—ὃς βίβλίτο (for ὃς ἐβίβλητο):—ψυχίων:—εἰ (for οἱ):—ἀπελύχον:—ἐλίσσον:—δακτίλου:—οὐδύνωμε:—φλογῆ:—ὄμπος:—παρακαλῆται:—ἡμῶν καὶ ἡμῶν:—ἐστήρηκτε:—ὄπος:—αὕτη (for αὐτοί). I need hardly tell you that I am quoting from the Gospel for the 5th Sunday of St. Luke,—xvi. 19 to 31. But what can have been the matter with the man who so wrote?

We shall proceed next week to the British Museum.

ECCLESIASTICAL AND MORTUARY FEES.

The Committee of the House of Commons on this question met for the last time on Tuesday, 25th July; Sir Alexander Gordon in the chair. Question put—"That the report of the Committee, as amended, be the report of the Committee to the House. The Committee divided:—*Ayes*, 6—The Judge Advocate-General (Mr. Osborne Morgan), Mr. Brinton, Mr. Richard, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Illingworth, Mr. George Russell. *Noes*, 5—Mr. Stanley Leighton, Sir Henry Fletcher, Viscount Folkestone, Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. H. Davenport. The legislation recommended in the report is as follows:—

Mortuary Fees.

Your Committee recommend the immediate repeal of the Act 21 Henry VIII., c. 6, and so much of any Acts amending or continuing the same as relate to mortuary fees, saving the rights of existing incumbents.

Burial Fees.

Your Committee recommend that if ecclesiastical burial fees, as distinct from secular charges for the burial of parishioners within prescribed hours are retained at all, legislation for their regulation should be based on the principle that they are only to be retained in cases where a burial service of the Church of England is actually read over the corpse to be buried, by, or on behalf of, the incumbent demanding the fee.

It appears to your Committee that there are two alternative courses open to the Legislature as a remedy for the present unsatisfactory state of the law with respect to ecclesiastical burial fees.

1. Their abolition, for the burial of parishioners within prescribed hours, saving the rights of existing incumbents.
2. Their reduction to a reasonable amount, saving the same rights.

In favour of abolition there is the almost universal practice in the diocese of Salisbury, and the recommendation of the Bishop and Synod of Salisbury that there should be no ecclesiastical fee for the burial of a parishioner in a common grave.

There is also the practice of many parishes in various parts of the country where parishioners are buried free of any ecclesiastical fee.

And it should be remembered that by the early canons of the Church, which have not been rescinded, the clergy were forbidden to take any money payment for burial.

If legislation were to take this direction it would be necessary to guard the rights of existing incumbents, many of whom have entered upon their offices with the understanding that they would receive burial fees. Any Act for abolishing ecclesiastical burial fees should therefore only come into operation in each parish as each succeeding incumbent was appointed.

It might happen in some cases, where burial fees now form a substantial part of the income of an incumbent, that the loss of such fees would so reduce the income of a future incumbent that he would be unable to maintain himself in a manner suitable to his position.

To meet such cases, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England should be empowered, if their instructions are not already sufficient to enable them to do so, to supplement the incomes so reduced by a payment out of the funds at their disposal, so as to bring them up to the amount they might think necessary in each case. The last report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners was produced before your Committee, from which it appears that the unappropriated balance of their common fund, carried forward from 1880 to 1881, was no less than £673,025 6s. 10d., a balance which appears to indicate the possession of funds amply sufficient to provide the compensation above suggested.

The other alternative, that of reducing ecclesiastical burial fees to a reasonable amount, might be carried out at less expense to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

If this course should be adopted by the Legislature, your Committee are of opinion that the amount of 2s. for the burial of a parishioner within prescribed hours should be the highest amount allowed, that being the highest sum allowed for such burials by the Chancellor of the dioceses of Chester and Liverpool, when he is called upon to adjust a table of fees; and the Archbishop of York, only last year, approved of 2s. being the fee in a case where the amount had been disputed.

In parishes where the fee now exceeds 2s., it should be reduced to that sum to future incumbents; and in parishes where the existing fee stands at, or under, 2s., no change would be required, because the sole ground for charging a customary fee being that it is "an immemorial custom," incumbents in such cases would not be affected by the reduction proposed.

Any deficiency in the income of future incumbents, arising from the foregoing reduction, might be supplemented by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in the manner already pointed out.

Whichever of the above alternatives is adopted by the Legislature, it will be necessary to amend the various Acts authorising parochial cemeteries, and the various local or proprietary cemetery acts accordingly, some of which have legalised by statute in such cemeteries fees which, in churchyards, were only legal through custom.

When considering the question of legislating with respect to these fees, what has already been said as to the want of power to enforce their payment must be borne in mind, and it will be undesirable that Parliament should fix by statute the amount payable, and not at the same time provide means for the recovery of such amount.

The questions then arise—

1. Is the payment of the fee to be made a condition precedent to the performance of the service—*i.e.*, is the clergyman to be entitled to refuse to perform the service unless the fee be first paid? or—
2. Is the clergyman to be left to his ordinary remedy by action in the civil courts against the personal representatives of the deceased or against the person responsible for the burial, to be followed, if necessary, by execution in the usual way?

Your Committee, recognising the objections to either of these modes of recovering fees, recommend that ecclesiastical fees for the burial of parishioners be abolished.

Brick Graves and Graves in Perpetuity, Monumental and Memorial Fees, and Leaden Coffins.

Your Committee have already pointed out the inconvenience of the custom of using brick graves and leaden coffins, and are of opinion that, in the interest of the present as well as of future generations, especially of the poorer and middle classes, the best remedy would be the discouragement by the burial authorities of the use of brick graves and leaden coffins in all graveyards, with a return to the natural mode of interment; and, further, that the power given by recent Acts of Parliament to parish Burial Boards to sell grave spaces in perpetuity should be withdrawn, and their power of sale restricted to a limited period—say 100 years—with power of renewal at the end of that time if the graveyard authorities then wish to renew the grant for a further payment.

Your Committee recommend that no incumbent appointed in future shall be allowed to demand any ecclesiastical fee on account of the use of a brick grave or a leaden coffin, or on account of any monument or memorial inscription erected or placed in the parish churchyard, or in a parochial cemetery, subject always to his income being supplemented by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in proper cases.

Your Committee, however, think a special charge for these privileges might be properly levied by the burial authorities for the purpose of raising a fund in aid of the maintenance of the churchyard.

Iron Railings.

One of the fees which was most objected to by those who came before your Committee was the fee to an incumbent, generally a high fee, when an iron railing is placed round a grave or a monument. And your Committee recommend that such a fee should in future be disallowed; together with the right of an incumbent to allow animals to graze in his churchyard.

The half-yearly meeting of the London and South-Western Bank was held on Wednesday at Cannon-street Hotel, at which Mr. W. M. Mackenzie presided, and moved the adoption of the report, which recommended a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax. In the course of the discussion which ensued, Mr. Baxter said that his attention had been called to the inspection of Mr. Bradlaugh's account. He (the speaker) would like to know under what circumstances a manager of the bank might produce his ledger and allow any one to copy out from whom a shareholder received and to whom he paid his cheques. He brought forward the case not as sympathising with Mr. Bradlaugh, but because he had been a shareholder and customer for many years, and because he and others might be liable to their accounts undergoing a similar inspection. The Chairman, in reply, said that the manager alluded to had produced the ledger under an order of the Court, and he was sure that Mr. Baxter or any other shareholder would agree that if his or their accounts were ordered by one of Her Majesty's judges to be produced for his information or that of the jury he would agree that the branch manager would be compelled to do so. Mr. Baxter: I should like to know whether this question was discussed in court and whether notice was sent to the defendant that it would be required? The Chairman: I understand that the order was served on the manager of that branch directing him to bring his books into court and to give whatever information he might be required to give by the judge before whom the case was brought. It is only between litigants that such a case arises. All officers of the bank are held to a most sacred secrecy in the affairs of the bank, and I do not think that obligation terminates when they leave the service of the bank.

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* *Report of the Greek MSS. yet remaining in Libraries of the Levant*,—8vo. 1858:—pp. 38 to 45.
† *Ibid.*—pp. 45 to 54.
‡ *Ibid.* pp. 56 to 60.
§ *Ibid.* pp. 61 to 66.
‖ *Ibid.* p. 69.
¶ Scrivener, p. 213.

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

The English expedition to Egypt is at last leaving these shores, and the Indian Contingent will shortly, too, be on its way. But it is apparent that at least three weeks must elapse before active operations are likely to be commenced. In these three weeks much may happen, and there is too much reason to dread that the procrastinations and delays of the English Government may in the end cost the country very dearly. It is not only that the time which has been allowed to elapse in inaction since the bombardment of Alexandria has enabled ARABI BEY to organise resistance, but it invites the elaboration of more insidious and more formidable obstruction to the task upon which England has entered. The Turkish Government has at last decided to send troops to Egypt, and the decision is one which adds, and is designed to add, to English difficulties. It would have been well if the Sublime Porte had been made to understand, when once the English expedition was resolved upon, that the time had gone by when Turkish co-operation was asked for or could be accepted. In the meantime it is required as a condition to the despatch of Turkish troops that the SULTAN shall proclaim ARABI BEY a rebel. The objections that the Sublime Porte must find to taking this step are obvious. The hesitation of the SULTAN to issue such a proclamation serves to indicate the sincerity that would characterise the efforts of Turkey to effect the overthrow of ARABI BEY. It is to be hoped that the English Government will succeed in dispensing with the proffered aid of Turkey altogether. In any case it is to be trusted that effective means will be resorted to for obviating the dangers and inconveniences of Turkish intervention if it should really be accomplished.

In Egypt no military operations will apparently be attempted until the English expeditionary force arrives and takes the field. The Aboukir forts are still held on behalf of ARABI BEY, but the intention of bombarding them and enforcing their surrender that was at one time entertained appears to be for the present abandoned. There have been one or two reconnaissances undertaken with the view of gaining some information as to the position of the enemy, and an English outpost has been attacked by the Bedouins; but nothing of importance has occurred, or is likely to occur, during the period of enforced suspense. Suez has been occupied by a force of British marines, and troops from Aden will doubtless shortly disembark there. Some time is likely to elapse before the landing of the Indian contingent. When ARABI BEY is at last attacked, the object must be by a crushing defeat to at once stamp out the insurrection and to leave to the rebel commander no further powers or opportunities for mischief. If he offers battle in the position which his troops at present hold, his retreat will naturally be cut off, and the danger that Cairo may meet with the fate of Alexandria will, it may be hoped, be entirely avoided. There has been ample warning given that ARABI BEY is equal to the most desperate resolutions, and there is more to be feared from his fanatical recklessness than from the armed resistance that he may offer. The inundation of Egypt, and the conflagration of its cities, are calamities that would be dearly purchased by the rout of the armed rabble that he leads.

The Conference continues to hold meetings at Constantinople, although the objects of its meetings at the present time may probably occasion a diversity of conjecture. It is not likely, however, that the Ambassadors of the Great Powers only came together at Constantinople in order to provide Mr. GLADSTONE with assurances that his Ministry possesses the "moral concurrence" of Europe in the work of restoring order in Egypt. The withdrawal of Russia from the Conference threatened at one time to bring its proceedings to a sudden end, but apparently the Russian Government found it to its advantage that the deliberations of the Conference should proceed, and changed its resolution. There is, in fact, a project for placing the Suez Canal under the protection of an International Commission, which has been proposed by Italy, and has received the assent of the Northern Empires, on which, apparently, the Conference will be called upon to pronounce. No accurate details of the scheme have been forthcoming, and no explanation of the necessity for the naval demonstration of United Europe in the waters of the Suez Canal, which appears to be contemplated, has been vouchsafed. It is obviously incumbent upon the English Government to refuse its concurrence in any proposals that may serve to limit the rights of England with respect to the Suez Canal. It is, unfortunately, impossible for the English people to feel any confidence that Mr. GLADSTONE and his Government will not in pursuit of shadows abandon realities. In some hysterical access of philanthropic pusillanimity Mr. GLADSTONE may be tempted to in effect surrender all that England is in Egypt to maintain. Homilies on the beauties of international unselfishness and political disinterestedness will hardly atone for concurrence in the neutralisation of the Suez Canal or its subjection to international control which are the obvious dangers with which the European Concert menaces England.

The French Chamber of Deputies has decided by an overwhelming majority against any active intervention in the affairs of Egypt, and has rejected the Vote of Credit that was asked for by the Government by 450 to 75 votes. The purpose of the proposed vote was to defray the expense of landing troops for the protection of the Suez Canal, and M. DE FREYCINET was emphatic in his declarations that nothing beyond the duties of a military police would under any circumstances be undertaken by the French force, but the opinion of the Chamber was decisively opposed to any step that might involve France in foreign complications. The temptation to assert the reality of French interests in Egypt was surrendered in view of stern considerations of political prudence. Thus the expectation of the military co-operation of France in dealing with the difficulties of the present situation in Egypt has had to be abandoned by Mr. GLADSTONE'S Government. It is distinctly advantageous to England to be relieved of the shackles of an alliance which was scarcely likely to advance English interests. The defeat of M. DE FREYCINET has necessarily led to the resignation of the French Ministry. No little difficulty is being experienced in the endeavour to form a fresh Cabinet. It is abundantly clear that no politician, and no group of politicians, can in the present condition of French Parliamentary parties hope to secure the support of a stable majority. The end of the Ministerial crisis that M. GREVY has endeavoured to bring about was the return of M. DE FREYCINET to power as the head of a Cabinet that would be willing to give effect to the pacific tendencies of the Chamber. But this endeavour has apparently failed to meet with success, and some new combination has to be sought. It has been made manifest in a somewhat startling fashion that French opinion regards the aspect of European affairs with violent suspicion. The one preoccupation of French politicians and of the French people is for the domestic security of France. There are probably "vast ambitions abroad," and it is held to be above all things incumbent on a French Government to avoid the risks and chances of a policy of foreign adventure.

The amendments which the Conservative party in the House of Lords propose to make in the Arrears Bill have been carried by significantly large majorities. Lord SALISBURY demands that the consent of the landlord shall be necessary for the carrying into effect of the provisions of the Bill, and that the value of the tenant-right shall be reckoned amongst the assets of the tenant. To these proposals the Ministerial reply is that they are opposed to the principle of the Bill, and as the principle of the Bill is the bribery of the peasants and the plunder of the landlords, this contention is incontestable. The effect of Lord SALISBURY'S amendments would be to check the wholesale distribution of the public funds amongst the supporters of the Land League, and naturally the Land League and the Radical Government bitterly resent the interference of the Conservative party with the consummation of this pleasant bargain. If the Bill is not passed a "winter of outrages" is threatened. If it is passed, the advantage of outrages will be so conclusively proved and the disadvantages of honesty made so strikingly apparent that Irish tenants are not likely to be rendered more prompt in the payment of rents, or less likely to resort to murder and atrocities to obtain release from their obligations. That the Arrears Bill will bring about the pacification of Ireland no sane man believes and no honest man pretends. It is a measure for the further demoralisation of Ireland and for the augmentation of the influence of the Land League. The Government profess their resolution to refuse to accede to Lord SALISBURY'S amendments. In that case the country will, it is clear, have the opportunity of giving its opinion upon Mr. GLADSTONE'S Irish legislation, and upon the general administration of the affairs of the Empire during the two years that the Radical party has been in power.

The falsehoods and hypocrisies that inspired the agitation which Mr. GLADSTONE led against the Government of Lord BEACONSFIELD are being relentlessly exposed by the irony of events. The most rabid denunciations of the employment of Indian troops for Imperial purposes were indulged in a few years ago, and Indian troops are now *en route* for Egypt. The proposal that the expense of Indian troops whilst on foreign service should be defrayed by the Indian Exchequer was assailed by Mr GLADSTONE with particularly reckless vehemence and was styled a "depredation and a swindle," and now Lord HARTINGTON calmly asks that the precedent set by Lord BEACONSFIELD shall be followed. The acquisition of Cyprus was especially made the mark for the censure and the ridicule of Radical politicians. Its uselessness as a place of arms the worthlessness of its harbours, the pestilential nature of its climate, were all maintained with the passionate virulence of unscrupulous mendacity. And now Cyprus is not only to be made the great arsenal and depôt for the Egyptian expedition, but its salubrity is recognised as so great that it is to be made a sanitarium for the sick and wounded. Whilst the engineers of the Government report that at an expenditure of less than a quarter of a million Famagosta can be made the most accessible and commodious of Mediterranean harbours. These exposures of the dishonesty and insincerity of Radicalism whilst in opposition in no way disturb the admirable courage and complacency of the Radical leaders. But they add to the number of the justifications for the intellectual loathing and indignant scorn with which Mr. GLADSTONE and his Ministry are regarded by nine-tenths of the educated classes.

THE POLITICAL POSITION.

Little doubt is possible that a conflict of parties is now imminent. The action of the House of Lords in dealing with the Arrears Bill, and the attitude that is likely to be assumed by the Government, will in all probability bring about the appeal to the constituencies which at the present crisis of home and foreign policy seems to be of urgent necessity. The amendments that have been carried by the House of Lords in Mr. GLADSTONE'S latest experiment in the legislation of plunder are such as the sober commonsense of men of all parties approves. If the Arrears Bill is simply intended to relieve honest distress not one argument can be adduced against the Conservative proposals. But the amendments are unquestionably fatal to the real purpose of the Bill, and will defeat the intention of rewarding fraud at the expense of the English taxpayer and bribing sedition in the interests of the Radical party. That there is no factious desire to embarrass the Government is amply proved by the tacit consent given to the second reading of a measure against which the arguments are of a kind that no attempt is made to meet. It will be thought by many that it would have been better and simpler to have rejected the Bill on the second reading. It has been held politic to allow the Government an opportunity to retreat from the untenable positions it has occupied, and to save the measure at the sacrifice of its most objectionable provisions. It seems, however, that Mr. GLADSTONE is resolved not to accept the chance that is given of avoiding a disastrous defeat, and that he is determined to uphold the Arrears Bill in all its original dishonesty. In that case nothing is left for the Conservatives but to insist that the English people shall be left to decide whether it will consent to the enactment of the measure of shameless immorality that has been forced upon the House of Commons by Mr. GLADSTONE in compliance with the dictates of Mr. PARNELL. The Bill is the Bill of the Land League and does not even owe its conception to the Radical Government. It is one additional step in the series of measures by which the Land League has been consolidated in Ireland.

The Conservative party is urged with entreaties and menaces by the various supporters of the Ministry to consent to pass the Arrears Bill for one supreme cause. It is not asserted that the measure itself is one that should be accepted on the ground of its surpassing merits. It is admitted even that the objections which may be reasonably raised to it are of the kind that at any other time would justify the House of Lords in giving effect to their convictions and summarily rejecting it. But at the present time we are told that the Bill should be accepted with all its evils, because its rejection would involve a Ministerial crisis and the resignation of the Ministry.

And it is precisely for these reasons that it is to be hoped that the House of Lords will adhere to the resolution not to pass the measure in its present form, and that the Government will persist in staking its existence upon the acceptance of the Bill. In the present condition of home and foreign affairs, English patriotism can desire nothing more ardently than that there should be a change of Ministry and that a General Election should afford the oppor-

tunity of placing a Government in power which the English people could regard with confidence and hold in respect. The Arrears Bill is confessedly only a fresh instalment of Mr. Gladstone's Irish legislation, and the sooner Mr. Gladstone's legislation for Ireland is brought to an abrupt end the better for that unhappy country. The results of the Radical Irish policy are obvious to all—they are ruin, disaster, shame, and scandal. A revolution has been commenced that if a few more years of power are accorded to Mr. Gladstone will achieve a final triumph. The sooner his mischievous tampering with the securities for law and order and the rights of property, and his criminal pandering to sedition and crime, are brought to an ignominious close, the better for Great Britain and the better for Ireland. There is not even the pretence that the Arrears Bill is the last sacrifice that will be called for from the Irish landlords or the last concession that will be made to treason. It is quite time that the English constituencies should pronounce their judgment upon Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy and its results; and there is every reason to believe that that judgment will be one of crushing condemnation.

But it is above all on account of the critical condition of foreign affairs that a change of Ministry seems desirable. The foreign policy of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues has been one of folly and blunder, of shame and surrender, during the past two years; there is no reason to hope that Ministers will suddenly develop a capacity for the wise conduct of affairs. The English people are practically unanimous in supporting the Government in its resolution to maintain English interests in Egypt. But it is impossible to ignore the truth that it is to the follies of the Government in the past that England now finds itself isolated in Europe and committed to a task that menaces so much dancer and promises so little advantage. It is to Mr. Gladstone that the rupture of the alliance with Germany and Austria is due; so long as Mr. Gladstone remains in power that alliance is not likely to be reconstituted. It is to Mr. Gladstone that the hostile intrigues of the Sublime Porte owe their origin. England suffers now for the imbecile illusions and the ignorant follies on which the foreign policy of Mr. Gladstone's Government has been built up. It is natural that sensible men should feel trepidation whilst the politicians to whose feebleness and failure the present difficulties in Egypt are due remain intrusted with the task of guiding England safe through the rocks and quicksands that hem in its course. Men feel no confidence either in the capacity, the courage, or the commonsense of the present Ministry. It is a perfect possibility that whatever is won by English arms will be surrendered by English diplomacy. Men may wake up any morning to hear that resolutions of the "European Concert" fatal to English interests have been meekly acquiesced in by the English Government. The Conference, that continues to sit apparently for no other purpose than to thwart the aims of English policy, may decide upon the neutralisation of the Suez canal, and Mr. Gladstone may only see in it an opportunity for preaching his gospel of political unselfishness. The honour and interests of England are not held to be safe in the charge of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues, and it is for this reason that an appeal to the constituencies will be ardently welcomed by the English people at the present time.

EGYPT.

The delays and the vacillations of a foolish and feeble Government have immeasurably increased the dangers and the difficulties of the English position in Egypt. Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues have seen fit to shackle the action and the independence of Great Britain in every possible way. The disastrous consequences of the supreme folly of calling a Conference of the European Powers to decide upon a question that directly involves the honour and interests of Great Britain are daily being made more manifest. The blunder of attempting to impose upon the Sublime Porte the discharge of the duties and the responsibilities that were incumbent upon the English Government are now clearly recognised. The danger that the entangling alliance with France threatened has happily been avoided, but the general recognition of the risks of a military alliance with France in Egypt has not hindered the English Government from inviting the armed co-operation of Italy in guarding the Suez Canal. At the present time the chief preoccupation of the Ministry is presumed to be the prevention of the despatch of a Turkish expeditionary force to Egypt. As the Sublime Porte is simply accepting an invitation which has never been withdrawn, some difficulty is naturally experienced in preventing the accomplishment of the present intentions of the Sultan. Not for the first time the Turkish Government has achieved a clever diplomatic success at the expense of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville. There is ample reason for the suspicion that the Turkish Government acts at the instigation and with the encouragement of more formidable Powers. There is little doubt that Prince von Bismarck will experience a cruel pleasure in bringing the pretentious foreign policy of Mr. Gladstone to confusion. It is already clear that Mr. Gladstone has nothing to hope for and everything to fear from his sentimental creation of the European Concert.

The great fear of the English people must necessarily be lest the blundering diplomacy of the Radical Government should sacrifice the results of successful warfare. The Government that yielded up the advantages gained in Afghanistan at the cost of so many English lives and of so much English treasure is not unlikely to follow a policy of similar political disinterestedness in Egypt. The necessity of upholding English interests in Egypt is loudly asserted at the present time. But at one time the importance of vindicating the authority of the Queen in the Transvaal was solemnly proclaimed in a Speech from the Throne which did not prevent an ignominious surrender to rebellion. It is probable that as soon as military operations are actively commenced in Egypt, a very brief space of time will suffice for the complete rout and discomfiture of Arabi Bey and the insurrectionary forces. It would be interesting to know whether the Government has any definite views as to the policy which is then to be followed. It is quite clear that securities must be taken against a revival of anarchy, and an English occupation for a time seems inevitable. Practical politicians must hold that the only satisfactory result of the campaign for England will be the establishment of English suzerainty over Egypt. In no other way can future tranquillity be assured and the danger of a recurrence of anarchy avoided. Is a European Conference to be consulted on the future settlement of Egyptian affairs, and will the English Government consent to surrender the results of the sacrifices made to gratify the interests and ambitions of rival Powers? Above, all is the future control of the Suez Canal to be settled in accordance with the exigencies of Great Britain, or in deference to the pretensions of Russia, of Italy, or of France? These are questions that are agitating the minds of thoughtful politicians, but the Government refrains from enlightening public opinion as to its views on these important issues. A bold and frank policy is, above all things, incumbent on the English Government at the present time. Instead, the spectacle is afforded of a calculated reticence, of dependence on fantastic illusions as to the moral concurrence of United Europe, and of diplomatic manœuvring from which nothing is to be gained, and by which thus far much has been lost. The solution of the difficulties that confront England in Egypt demands from the Government courage, confidence, energy, and determination, qualities in which the present Administration are notoriously lacking.

Reviews.

A BURMAN ON BURMA.*

The Burman is a very remarkable book, which, as the work of a native author, writing out of the fulness of his actual knowledge of what he has to tell us, has claims on our attention superior to those possessed by the narrative of a European observer who has merely travelled through the country of the Lord of the White Elephant, or even of one who has been long resident in it. For it is not often that we have the opportunity of seeing the strange manners and customs, the religious observances and the family life, the joys and the sorrows, the business and the pleasure of a people so far removed from our Western feelings and our Western habits, represented by one of themselves who has taken actual part in the proceedings which he describes, and has not merely observed them from the outside, with that liability to mistake their purport and misinterpret their bearing on the national life which a foreigner can hardly escape. Shway Yoe, to whom we are indebted for this striking picture, is himself, as we gather from his narrative, an inhabitant of British Burmah, and is proud of being, as he informs us on his title-page, "a subject of the "Great Queen." The state of the people under English rule is, despite the heavy taxation to which they are exposed, infinitely happier than over the border; and he says that all but the ignorant and fanatic lower classes long for the time when an English flag shall float over all the land as far as Mohgoung. But the author is evidently well acquainted with the life, not only of his own province, but also with that of Upper Burma, where his Majesty King Theebaw reigns supreme upon the golden throne, and the old ways and the old customs survive in a form more free from the civilising but unpicturesque effects of Western influence. He has in some parts of his work received assistance, which he acknowledges, from European writers; but the bulk of it is his own composition, and, though not without some peculiarities and extravagances of style, is highly creditable to his literary skill and ability in the use of a strange language. We should, indeed, have been glad to have had some slight biographical sketch of the author prefixed to his book, to enable us better to comprehend how he is thus able to combine a personal familiarity with the ordinary life of a Burman and so thorough a mastery of the English tongue. He has apparently had experience both of Burmese and of English school-life, as he says:—

> Those who have been to both remember most fondly the long dusky monastery schoolroom, where they sat on the floor and shouted out their lessons, and now and again slipped out into the air to take the stiffness out of their limbs with a quarter of an hour at chin lohn, or Burmese football. In the English school you learned to make money; in the Burmese school you learned to be happy and contented.

This happiness and content he insists upon again and again as among the main features of Burmese life. The Burman is the most calm and contented, but at the same time the most lazy of mortals. He does not want to be rich, and has no care or ambition. A bountiful soil provides for his needs with the least possible exertion on his part; and his daily round, though simple enough, still, with the aid of plenty of cheroots and betel-nut, an occasional play, a pleasant pagoda feast, and an unlimited amount of gossip, is all-sufficient for him. Even in the monasteries the latter is a large feature in the day's programme; but the conversation is generally brought round to the subject of almsgiving, which holds a high rank among religious duties. To quote a beautiful Burmese saying on this subject—"The poor could "fill the Lord Buddha's begging bowl with a "handful of flowers, the rich could not do so "with a hundred, a thousand, or ten thousand "measures of grain." But it must be observed that the merit of the giver is dependent entirely on the worthiness of the recipient, which would render a Charity Organisation Society invaluable in Burma. Opportunities for the exercise of this virtue are literally brought to every man's door, as it is part of the daily life of the Yahans, or Buddhist monks, to sally forth in their yellow robes and beg.

It is now close on eight o'clock, and, arranging themselves in Indian file, they set forth in orderly procession, with the abbot at their head, to beg their food. Slowly they wend their way through the chief street of the town or village, halting when anyone comes out to pour his contribution of rice, or fruit, or vegetables, into the alms-bowl, but never saying a word, or even raising the eyes from the ground. It is they who confer the favour, not the givers. Were it not for the passing of the mendicants the charitable would not have the opportunity of gaining for themselves merit. Not even a glance rewards the most bounteous donation. With eyes fixed unwaveringly on the ground six feet before them, and hands clasped beneath the begging-bowl, they pass on, solemnly meditating on their own unworthiness and the vileness of all human things. There are naturally certain places where they receive a daily dole; but should the open-handed goodwife have been delayed at the bazaar, chatting with her gossips, or the pious old head of the house be away on a journey, the recluses would rather go without breakfast than halt for a second, as if implying that they remembered the house as an ordinary place of call. It is a furlong on the noble path lost to the absentees, and the double ration of the following day is noted without a phantom of acknowledgment. So they pass round, circling back to the monastery after a perambulation lasting perhaps an hour or an hour and a half. Some mendicants, especially the more austere, return as soon as their thabehs are well filled; others apparently walk for a certain fixed time, and if the bowl is filled before this time is over, they empty it carefully on the side of the road. This is not wastry; the food is eaten by the dogs and birds of the air, and the merit to the givers is the same.

On their arrival at the monastery, a portion of all the alms they have received on the tour is solemnly offered to the Buddha, and then all proceed to breakfast. In former times, and according to the strict letter of the law, this ought to consist solely of what has been received during the morning; but a very great number of monasteries have, sad to say, fallen away from the strictness of the old rule. Only the more austere abbots enforce the observance of the earlier asceticism. Certainly in the great majority of the kyounge of Lower Burma there is a man, not a monk, called kappeeyadayaka, or supporter, who provides for them a much more delicate and better dressed meal than they would have if they ate of the miscellaneous conglomerate turned out of the alms-bowl. That indiscriminate mixture of rice, cooked and raw; peas, boiled and parched; fish, flesh, and fowl, curried and plain, usually wrapped separately, in plaintain leaves; cocoa-nut cakes and cucumbers; mangoes and meat; is very seldom consumed, in the larger towns at any rate, by any but the most rigidly austere. It is handed over to the little boys, the scholars of the community, or to any wanderers who may be sojourning in the kyoung, who eat as much of it as they can, and give the rest to the crows and pariah dogs. The abbot and the pyin-sin find a smoking-hot breakfast ready prepared for them when they return from their morning's walk, and are ready to set to with healthy appetites. This question of Sybaritism is a chief source of dispute between the rival sects of Maha and Soola-gandee.

Breakfast done, they wash out the begging-bowls, and chant a few lauds before the imagine of the Buddha, meditating for a short time on kindness and affection.

The whole male population of the country pass through the monastery life, as that of Germany does through the military life, but the great majority leave after a short stay. The education of the young is entirely entrusted to the monks, but they do not profess to act as religious teachers to the grown-up Burman, contenting themselves with affording to him a satisfactory object for good works. Even when summoned to a deathbed, there is no thought of their administering spiritual consolation to the dying, but the good influence of the pious Yahan keeps away demons and evil spirits. In relation to this branch—and it is a very important one—of his subject, Shway Yoe devotes considerable space to the doctrines of Buddhism which have so much fascination for many of our Broad Churchmen, and we gather that he is still himself a believer in them, though he has outgrown the nats and spirit-worship, or rather spirit-propitiation of his fellow-countrymen, to which he devotes a curious chapter. The nat guardian of the house is cherished, not because he has any affection for those with whom he has taken up his abode, but because if he were not propitiated he would do them some grievous injury. Moreover, he is useful as a protector; for, though he has no care for the household of which he is supposed to be the presiding genius, he dislikes his haunts being intruded upon, and if a stranger were to come at an unwonted time it is probable that he would scare him out of his wits or give him the colic, which is a favourite form of mischief with Burmese evil spirits:—

> Beyond this guardian, or demon of the house, there is the guardian nat of the village, the yua-soung nat, of whose shrine at the end of the town I have already made mention. None of the lower class Talaings would ever think of eating a morsel without first holding up his platter in the air, and breathing a prayer to the village nat. They are particularly fond of putting up shrines to the nats under the le'pan tree, from the wood of which coffins are frequently made. A feast must be held every three or four years in honour of this nat, at which the nat Kadaw, a woman called the nat's wife, dances. This is done in order that sickness may be kept away. Should an epidemic actually break out, a very elaborate ceremony is gone through. Probably first of all the figure of a spectre, or of a beeloo, is painted on an ordinary water-pot, and this is solemnly smashed to pieces about sundown with a heavy stick or a dah. As soon as it gets dark, the entire populace break out into yells, and make as much noise generally as they can compass, with the view of scaring away the evil spirit who has brought the disease. This is repeated on three several nights, and if it is not then effective the yahans are called in to give their assistance. The prior with his following repeat the Ten Precepts, chant the Payeht-gyee, and then one of the sermons of the Lord Buddha is declaimed, the same by the preaching of which he drove away the pestilence which was devastating the country of Waythalee. If this last ceremony is not effectual the village is abandoned. The inhabitants leave the sick and the dying to their fate, and go off to the jungle, where each household camps out by itself for a time. Before they return again, the yellow-robed monks, in recognition of much alms, read the Law up and down the street between the houses. When they have gone back to the monastery, the nat's shrine is repaired, and abundant offerings deposited. Having thus made their peace with the representatives of both religions, the people return to their houses, light fires, cook rice for new offerings, and then enter upon their ordinary pursuits as if no interruption whatever had occurred.
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> This is what would take place in any ordinary Burman village. But among the Talaings, and in the more retired places in the jungle, occupied by ignorant uncultivated Burmans, the function called yua-hkya-thee would be carried out, which is much more purely geniolatric in its character. This is sometimes done when a prominent man in the hamlet is sick, more often when there is danger of a contagious disease. A great feast of cooked rice and meat, roasted fowls and ducks forming a prominent part of it, is heaped up on a platform specially erected for the purpose some distance outside the village. Everybody in the village is required to have some part in the ceremony. A few are set out beforehand, who dress themselves up in a fantastic way, and pretend to be beeloos, evil nats, and witches. With them are others who feign to be dogs, and rush about on all fours, barking and howling; others represent pigs, and grunt and nuzzle about with their noses in the ground. After this performance has been carried on for a certain time the remainder of the villagers come out in a band, and, through one or more spokesmen, demand of the possessed whether those lying sick at home will recover, and whether the bad spirits are satisfied with the offerings. It is specially ordained at these exhibitions that no one shall be called by his real name; such mention, if made inadvertently, would expose the person addressed to considerable danger, even if he should make no sign betraying himself, for he certainly would not answer. The quasi tasehs always reply that the sick will recover and the plague leave the locality. Thereupon the villagers rush off like madmen into the surrounding forest, and run about hither and thither in a reckless way with an open cloth, or the end of their waistcloth, in their hands. Some of them suddenly make a plunge with their cloth over a bush or a tussock of grass, and then closing it up carefully, hurry breathless back to the village. The lehp-bya or "butterflies" of the sick man are supposed to have been captured. The pasoh, or cloth, is carefully opened and shaken over the patient's head, and the lehp-bya is supposed to return to its proper habitation. This operation is repeated several times, in case a wrong "butterfly" might have been captured, or less the actual one should have escaped on the way. Then everybody returns. The function is not without its danger, for it has happened that the temporary mimes have become permanently possessed of evil spirits, and as witches and wizards have proved as great curses to the neighbourhood as any pestilence could have been. Which things are an allegory. The whole ceremony is beginning to get into very bad odour, and respectable people avoid having anything to do with it, while those who have taken a part are ashamed to own it. All these nats are directly connected with a particular locality, and therefore well known to, and regularly propitiated by, the inhabitants of that place. But there are abundance of nats to be found elsewhere, away from villages and houses, and all of them equally ready to resent any injury which the passer-by may unwittingly do them. When a Burman starts on a journey he hangs a bunch of plantains, or a twig of the tha-byay tree, on the pole of the buffalo cart or the stern of the boat, to conciliate any spirit whose beat he may intrude upon. The fisherman makes offering in his nat-sin every time he launches his dugout; the lonely hunter in the forest deposits some rice and ties together a few leaves whenever he comes across some particularly large and imposing tree, lest there might be a thi'pin-soung nat dwelling there. Should there be none, the tied-back twigs will at any rate stand in evidence to the taw-soung nat, the demon who presides over all the forest. When there is a boat-race, the opposing crews have a preliminary row over the course with offerings placed on the prow for the nat who guards that stretch of the river. And so on through numberless examples.

Shway Yoe takes us through the whole career of the Burman, from his cradle to his grave, and sketches for us the family and monastic life, the

* *The Burman: His Life and Notions.* By Shway Yoe. In Two Vols.—London: Macmillan and Co., 1882.

fasts and festivals, the agriculture and the very limited commerce of the country. King Theebaw himself is described as "very far from being such an "unlovely character as most Europeans have been "led to believe" and the writer expresses much compassion for him personally, as kept in humble subjection by an imperious wife who persists in remaining sole controller of the Royal heart, and has a habit of putting too fascinating rivals to death with horrible tortures. He holds her and the Queen Mother responsible for most of the cruelty of which Theebaw has undoubtedly been guilty, and the unhappy "woman-slave of a King" without a Minister or Prince whom he can trust, is practically a prisoner within the solitary walls of his palace, which lies in the centre of the four-square city of Mandalay "like the innermost of a "series of Chinese carved boxes." A yet more important personage than the King is the Lord White Elephant, who has become a proverb in English, and his importance is traceable to the Buddhist system, as it was in this form that Gautama Buddha entered the womb of Queen Maya to be born upon earth for the last time.

All the elephants in the country, whether wild or tame, belong to the king: whoever captures one must give him up to the king, and he grants permission to the princes and to a few of the higher dignitaries to use them. The lucky discoverer of a white elephant is made a min-gyee, and is exempted from taxes and burdens of every kind for the rest of his life. Red and spotted elephants are also held in great esteem.

White crows, rats, mice, and hares are common and easily distinguished; but it is different with a white elephant. He is not to be considered as snow-white: very far from it. All the white elephants now existing in Siam and Burma are of a light mouse colour, somewhat of the same tint as the pale freckles to be found on the trunk of almost every ordinary elephant. This light grey is uniform all over, the spot on the trunk being white. The depth of the colour, however, varies greatly; and there are often blemishes in the shapes of darker patches which would seem to ruin an otherwise eligible candidate's claims. It has been, therefore, found necessary to determine some infallible test points, which will demonstrate the right of the animal to his title. Determining white elephants is quite a science, and there is a very considerable literature on the subject. The Burmese skilled men fix upon two of these tests as superior to all others. One is that the elephant shall have five toe-nails on his hind feet instead of four. This is a good way of making certain, but occasionally there are indubitably black elephants which have the sacred number of toes. These are white elephants debased by sin, labouring under the evil kan of previous existences, and therefore ineligible for the honours accorded to the real animal. The other test is considered perfectly decisive, no matter what the precise tint of the skin may be. It is this: if you pour water upon a "white" elephant he turns red, while a black elephant only becomes blacker than ever. This is the final test always resorted to in Mandalay. A swarthy specimen who had five toe-nails and turned red when he was washed would be forthwith installed in all the honours and emoluments of the Sin-pyoo-daw, no matter what scoffers might say about his colour. Such a creature is the present Lord White Elephant in Mandalay. He would not be recognised as an albino by any except those who are learned in the science and well-versed in the voluminous and puzzling minutiæ of the question. To most people he would seem an impostor, for his colour is a mixture of light brown and dingy, smoke-smirched cream colour. The eye, when you know it, is perhaps the best rough test for an amateur. The iris ought to be yellow, with a reddish outer annulus. The effect of this is decisive to the connoisseur, if only sinister to the outsider. But the red ring represents the circle of the nine precious gems. In other respects the Sin-pyoo-daw is not attractive in appearance; he is very big, but, notwithstanding the care taken of him, he is remarkably lean and hollow-sided. His tusks, however, are magnificent—white, smooth, and curving forward in front of his trunk so that they almost meet. In his young days he was suckled by women, who stood in a long row outside his palace, and the honour was eagerly sought after, for the creature is a national pride and not merely a Royal monopoly. A hundred soldiers guard his palace, and the Sovereign of the Golden Throne himself makes offerings and pays him reverence. An establishment of thirty men waits on him, and among them is a Minister of State who manages his affairs and looks after the revenues of the province that is assigned to him to "eat." His palace stands within the inner stockade and is decorated with the Royal pya-that. Every day he is bathed with scented sandal water, and all his vessels and utensils are made of gold. Troupes of the palace *coryphées* dance for his pleasure, and there are choruses of sweet-voiced singers to lull him to sleep.

Nevertheless his lordship is very bad-tempered, and his attendants are much afraid of him. Such things are, however, not unknown with human kings. On one occasion the Sin-pyoo-daw killed a man who had ventured too near, and there was a good deal of trouble and noise before the body could be got away from him. The king—Theebaw's father—heard the commotion, and inquired what was the matter. When he was told, he expressed great concern and not a little alarm for the future state of the Lord White Elephant, with the red stain of murder on him, blotting out hosts of previous good deeds. But the elephant's minister calmed his mind and restored him to equanimity by saying, "Pray do not be disturbed, payah; loo ma hoh' boo, kullah—it was not a man, only a foreigner."

Probably because he is so vicious, the present Lord White Elephant has never been ridden, as previous incumbents were. No one but the king himself could do so; and latterly King Mindohn became very fat and feeble, while King Theebaw's nerves are not strong enough. The Sin-pyoo-daw is king of elephants, and therefore none but a king may mount him. His Royal trappings are kept in his palace, and are very magnificent. Draperies of silk and bands of rich red cloth run from the head-stall to the back and thence to the tail, hanging in curves over the body. They are richly embroidered in gold and studded with rubies and emeralds. On the forehead is a plate of gold, recording his Majesty's titles, such as is worn by every man of rank in the country up to the Arbiter of Existence himself. Bosses of pure gold and clusters of precious stones cover the head-stall, and golden tassels hang down over the ears. When he goes forth to take the air, he is shaded by golden and white umbrellas. He and the King share all the white umbrellas in the country between them. The King of men has nine; the King of Elephants two, but he has also four golden ones. Not even the heir-apparent, if there were one, has a right to use the white umbrella. He must be contented with his eight golden shades; the display of a white one would be regarded as a declaration of rebellion, and would result in his immediate execution. No wonder, then, that the attendants and visitors take off their shoes when they enter the Sin-pyoo-daw's palace, and that the people bow down low and do humble obeisance when he passes through the streets. These are swept and sprinkled with water for him as for the King of the Golden Throne himself.

The Lord White Elephant's suite account for the irritable temper by the bad treatment which he met with in his early days. The Royal coffers were low, and the English were clamouring for the last instalments of the Yandabo indemnity money. So the rents of the elephant were appropriated to pay off the troublesome foreigners. Every care was taken to soften the indignity. The King himself wrote a long address on a palm-leaf, requesting the Lord White Elephant not to take it amiss that his revenues were devoted to the payment of the barbarians. In any case he should not suffer, for the whole sum would be refunded in two months' time. The circumstance, however, seems to have preyed on his mind, for the body-guard say that his Majesty (the elephant) has never been the same since.

There are frequent reports of the capture of white elephants, and special questing parties are sent out every now and then. But the candidates almost invariably fail to satisfy the water test, or the tail is not long enough, or the position of the eye is wrong, and the red ring is wanting. At any rate, genuine "white" elephants are very seldom found. As with the King, when the Sin-pyoo-daw is dead it is not permissible to say so in as many rude words. It must be whispered that his Majesty has "departed" or "disappeared." He gets a Royal funeral.

Though our extracts have run to a considerable length, we must yet find space for another, which describes these two great personages together, on the occasion, when, like his Royal elder brother of China, the King of Burma goes out to plough the fields. This annual custom, called in Burmese Let-twin-mingala, is of great antiquity, and has been hitherto carefully observed by the Burmese monarchs, though Theebaw himself has neglected it during his three years of reign, but without the fatal effect in the way of drought which was expected to follow on such an omission. His predecessor, even when old and portly, so as to be little able to follow the slow-stepping bullocks, never omitted this grand function at the beginning of June about the commencement of the south-west monsoon; and it is from his time that is given the following graphic account with which we must conclude our extracts, for want of space, not want of matter, for there is so much that is interesting and amusing in almost every chapter of these two volumes, that the difficulty has been what to select. They have attractions for all classes, not only for those who are fascinated by the many curious problems which Buddhism suggests to the student of the religions of the world, but also for the general reader, who will enjoy the mixture of quaint and picturesque description with which Shway Yoe calls up before us a life so strange in its aspect to the European, and notions so different from those of Western civilisation, as the life and notions of the Burmese.

The order went forth that the King would come out on such and such a day, and the people were enjoined to get ready. Not to see him—far from it. The right of a cat to look at a King in Mandalay is not well established. The Amehndaw was issued in order that the heads over ten houses, the Tsè-ehng-goungs, might see that the road in their district was in proper repair, and that the yazamat had not got out of order. The yazamat, or King's fence, is a kind of lattice-paling put up in every street in the walled town, and in any of those in the suburbs through which the King is likely at any time to pass. It is formed of thick diagonal spars made into hurdles, which are lashed to heavy posts sunk in the ground at regular intervals. The whole is whitewashed, and often flower-pots stand on the top of the posts to enliven the structure a little; and it certainly wants enlivening a good deal. The lattice-fence undoubtedly looks very neat and tidy, as a long, straight road lined with Lombardy poplars does; but it gets terribly tiresome, when you find all the streets looking the same, with this six-foot-high heavy wood fence standing within a couple of feet or so of the walls of the houses, and shutting out all view of these wooden structures. It has, however, to be kept in constant repair, and the house-reeve has to go round carefully to see that none of the whitewash has been rubbed off, nor any of the transverse bars sprung with the sun. Behind these the entire populace must stay when the King, or any one of the Queens, goes out. Woe betide the wretch who is caught outside them when the procession has started. He may consider himself lucky if he escapes with only a belabouring from the fasces of the shrieking lictors. No one is supposed even to look through the diamond-shaped holes. As a matter of fact they do; but by way of condoning for the offence, they render it more difficult by planting flowering shrubs between the bamboo houses and the lattice-work.

The procession on the route out to the let-ya, the Royal acre, to be ploughed, is magnificent. The King is clad in all his robes of State: the pasoh with the doung-yohp, the peacock sacred to royalty; the long silk surcoat, or tunic, so thickly crusted with jewels that its colour cannot be seen; the tharapoo, the spire-like crown, also a mass of precious stones; the twenty-four strings of the Order of the Saluè across his breast; and over his forehead the gold plate, or frontlet. The great gates at the foot of the stairs from the Hall of Audience are opened for him. Except the King of the Golden Throne no one may pass through them; there is the low red postern at the side for meaner beings—a shrewd device to make everyone bow his head to the palace, whether he likes it or not. His Majesty mounts the white elephant, which none save he can ride—for is not the noble creature a king himself?

The King mounts the Lord White Elephant at the palace of the latter, just in front of the Hall of Audience; but the Princes and Ministers, all of whom come to attend the great function in their robes of State, may not ascend their cattle till the stockade of the nandaw has been passed. They then fall into line in order of precedence, the woons and woondouks wearing their official mitres—tall red velvet hats, with the top curled back like a nautilus, and the base surrounded with a row of gilt spear-heads. The long crimson velvet cassocks edged with rich brocade are also worn, and everyone parades all the umbrellas, gold, or vermilion, or green, that he is entitled to.

Thus they pass through the official town into the suburbs. The road taken is that by the east gate, whence, in a line with the steps of the Hall of Audience, a broad way runs straight away to the blue Shan hills; or at least to where, in the late King's reign, the great Yankeen-toung pagoda was being built, a few miles from where the hills rise, steep as out of a lake, from the flat rice lands. A deathlike stillness prevails after the procession has passed the two timber guard-houses, between the tall columns of the eastern gate, surmounted by fantastic, triple-roofed teak pavilions, looking like Chinese joss-houses with their flamboyant carvings. The people are no doubt all there—we speak as those who know—crouching on their stomachs and peeping as best they can through yazamat and leaves of the bushes and legs of the soldiers that line the Royal path all the way, striving their utmost to get a glimpse of the King and the splendour of his retinue; but they are not to be seen, and no one so much as sneezes. Thus the richly carved and gilt Royal monastery is passed on the left; and immediately afterwards comparatively open ground is reached, stretching out on either side of the high, raised road. A little farther on, half a mile or so from the eastern gate, a halt is made at the selected portion of the let-daw-gyee. Ploughs stand ready in a long row, extending away as far as one can see; for all the Princes and Ministers must plough as well as the King. The Royal plough is thickly covered with gold leaf; the part on which his Majesty stands—for it must not be forgotten that the Burmese plough is something like a giant rake, and is not really a plough to English ideas at all—is gold, roughened with pearls and emeralds. The milk-white oxen that draw it rival the Lord White Elephant in the splendour of their harness. Crimson and gold bands hook them on; the reins are stiff with rubies and diamonds; heavy gold tassels hang from the gilded horns. The gold-tipped ox-goad his Majesty wields is covered with jewels, and flashes like a rod of fire in the sun.

The King ploughs a couple of furrows—or, rather, passes the big rake once up and down the rain-sodden field—and then stops; for he is portly, and short of breath now. The Ministers, no matter how fat they are, have to go on ploughing as long as the Arbiter of Existence chooses to look on. At last he declares that enough has been done, and preparations are made to go back again. He doffs his Royal robes; for the tharapoo, with its spire and jewelled ear-flappets, is burdensome, and the long surcoat, with its thousands of precious stones, is said to weigh about one hundred pounds. The Lord White Elephant is relieved too. He stalks back unencumbered, with his household of thirty retainers fussing about him with fans and swaying umbrellas.

The King gets into an open car, something like what Roman racing chariots are represented to have been. It is, of course, adorned as richly as everything else, and is drawn not by ponies or bullocks, but by men, eight of them pulling at each of the flexible shafts. The object is to prevent anyone, the driver for example, sitting higher than the King. The English carriages presented at various times to different Burmese monarchs met with little approval. At first it was thought that the King was to sit on the box; but then it was found that with this arrangement there was nothing for it but that the driver should run by the side and therefore maintain a constant erect aititude in the presence of Royalty. When it was found that the King was supposed to sit inside, with the driver two or three feet above him, a burst of indignation suggested that it was an insidious plot to put an insult on the majesty of the Lord of the umbrella-bearing chiefs. For a time the vehicles were put away as lumber; but an ingenious handicraftsman adorned them with pya-thats—five-roofed ecclesiastical, or Royal spires. They were now, when drawn by men, suitable for Royal occupation; but, unfortunately, the solid teak-wood spires made them topheavy, and especially unstable on rough Mandalay roads. They have therefore degenerated into paraphernalia for exhibition on a kadaw day, or gauds for a procession at Tawadehntha feast-time.

The King consequently returns on his low, gilt, native-made carriage, reclining on a mattrass placed on the floor. He is now dressed in the ordinary national way, with a light linen jacket and a slender paw-lohn (a fillet of book-muslin wound round the head), showing the thin white hair tied up in a little knot on the top of the head. The chief Ministers are round about, fanning him assiduously; and he is in extreme good-humour, chaffing the Kin Woongyee, the astute Prime Minister, on the way he let his bullocks straggle away at random and the difficulties he got into in trying to turn them at the end of the field; while the stout old Naingan-gya Woon-douk is rallied about the absurd state of heat he was brought into by his exertions. Possibly, if a venturesome and inquisitive subject were to be seen now, the King might pardon him for his rude gaping. But nobody knows in what temper the King is, and the silence is as deathlike as when the party moved out. As soon, however, as the great procession has passed and has wound its way into the palace, the hitherto deserted streets are crowded again. Pwès begin with startling suddenness at every corner. Bands strike up; long lines of candles illuminate the streets at nightfall; rockets are let off, fire-balloons ascend, and everything is given up to rejoicing; for the let-daw-gyee has been graciously ploughed, and the let-twin mingala is a presage of abundant crops.

ENGLISH CHURCH HISTORY.*

A history of the English Church demands qualities not possessed by all men. A fair style is not an all-sufficient accomplishment for the historian. Some theological knowledge beyond that of the rudimentary elements is one of the essentials, an acquaintance with ecclesiastical history in general, and of the times written about, is demanded of a writer who would instruct as well as interest, and also legitimately enlist the attention of his readers. If he should be able to rise above party prejudices so much the better; and if he can industriously collect his materials and weigh and decide on their value, his history will be all the more worth reading. Mr. Molesworth has written, we believe, a respectable *History of the Reform Bill*, not, indeed, altogether accurate in its details, yet not glaringly incorrect. He is, however, destitute of the qualifications necessary for writing the history which he has undertaken in the volume now on our table. His acquaintance with the times, with the temper of men, with the questions which agitated the minds of Churchmen and non-Churchmen from 1660 down to our own days, are all inadequate for writing a truthful history of the period comprised in the volume which has just been published. With no intention to deceive—of that we certainly acquit Mr. Molesworth—he misleads from sheer want of previous training, from incomplete knowledge, from lack of reading, from want of sympathy. The proofs of this unfitness for the task he has rashly taken in hand are patent on every page of the volume he has written. He stumbles in great things as well as in small, because he has not that preliminary acquaintance with his subject which would have secured him from gross and palpable blunders. It may be smart to say that "Each act of uniformity was "the taking up of a new ground on the part of "those who introduced it, and a tacit admission of "the untenability of that which they had occupied "before" (p. 7). It is hardly, however, an adequate account of such acts. New ground, indeed, was occupied by each successive act of uniformity, and necessarily so. The acts may have been impolitic—we are not saying they were impolitic—yet this newness of the ground occupied arose out of the fact that they applied, or were intended to apply, to new incidences, and were no confession of former failure. Again, to note another of the views of Mr. Molesworth as they lie on the surface of his book in consecutive order, Henry Melvill can hardly be spoken of with truth as "the leader of "the Evangelical party;" and it seems to us that a man whose career as a preacher lies between 1830 and 1870 can hardly be said to have lived in the "earlier part of the present century," any more than he would be fitttingly spoken of as having lived in the eighteenth century because he was born before 1800. Such expressions prepare us for the more serious errors we discover as we proceed to examine the volume. Thus, when the writer describes the "Presbyterian preachers of "the time of the Commonwealth" as never preparing their sermons, never meditating on the passage of Scripture they were about to preach from, and uttering their sermons extemporaneously, this is hardly true of such sermons as Howe and Baxter and Calamy painfully prepared. Having done great injustice to Sheldon, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Molesworth attempts to support his accusation against him by printing a letter, which, he says, "I found in the British "Museum bound up with a number of anti-"Popish tracts of the period" (p. 60), but which is either an ecclesiastical squib, or else, possibly, a letter of George Abbot addressed to James I. To make Sheldon, in this letter written, if to the King, then to Charles II., say that "Your Majesty "hath often disputed and learnedly written "against 'toleration' in matters of religion," is to make him write arrant nonsense. It was true of James I.; it is not true of his grandson, "the Merry Monarch." Mr. Molesworth, as he says, "found" this letter, and found it signed "G. Canterbury." It has no date, its contents are inconsistent with the authorship assigned to it by the writer of this volume; and we are much mistaken if Gilbert Sheldon ever signed himself "G. Canterbury." Abbot might possibly have done so.

It were a wearying task to note half the mistakes accumulated in these pages. We turn to another part of this volume and take a specimen blunder from the records of Mr. Molesworth's own times. In Chapter VII. is an account of the proceedings against Mr. W. G. Ward, whose death is noticed by the newspapers at the same moment as the publication of this volume. With the brief account of these proceedings we make no complaint. The history does not betray any great acquaintance with the circumstances of the case, that is all; and when Mr. Molesworth adds the words by which the Proctor on that memorable occasion dismissed the Assembly, he is probably only guilty of a flippancy in speaking of them as "sacramental words." What follows, however, is a fair specimen of the writer's knowledge of the events of his own day. No sooner had the author of *The Ideal of a Christian Church* been deprived of his degrees in the University than Mr. Molesworth goes on to say:—

> Mr. Ward had been appointed to the vicarage of St. Saviour's Church at Leeds, when, in spite of the public protests of Dr. Hook, the vicar of the old church at Leeds, he continued to preach doctrines and to carry on practices which more and more closely approximated to those of the Roman Catholic Church. At length he and his curates, finding their position in the Anglican Church to be no longer tenable, openly transferred themselves to the Roman Communion and were solemnly received into it by the Rev. Mr. Newman. (P. 330.)

The volume where this statement occurs is dedicated to the Bishop of Manchester.. What must have been the sensations of Dr. Fraser as he came across this passage about men in his own University, about events which passed under his own eyes?

The portentousness of this blunder about things which happened in his own days, after the writer was himself in Orders and in his own county, is a fair measure of the qualifications possessed by Mr. Molesworth for writing ecclesiastical history. The Mr. W. G. Ward, who was deprived of his degrees at Oxford, and who immediately afterwards married and joined the Roman Catholic Church, we need hardly remind an intelligent reader, never held a living—never, we believe, had curates, and was certainly not the incumbent of St. Saviour's Church at Leeds. The Mr. Ward of that church, who, if our memory serves us aright, formerly had some charge at Skipton, was a totally different person. And this is history! This is the measure of the research which the reader will find in Mr. Molesworth's volume. We need not be surprised at his many mistakes when he is writing of the times of the Commonwealth and of the Caroline period, when events, passing under his own eyes, within a moderate distance of his own sphere, can be thus represented by him for "the attention of the English people "and of their representatives." We wish the "English people and their representatives" a safer, a more intelligent guide.

* *History of the Church of England from* 1660. By William Nassau Molesworth, M.A.—London: Kegan Paul and Co.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

In the multitude and crowd of new books we are glad to see that old favourites are not altogether lost sight of. A new and collected edition of the late Rev. Edward Monro's *Sacred Allegories* (Masters) has just reached us, each allegory illustrated by an allegorical plate. Of the allegories themselves, it is not necessary for us to say one word; enough for us to notice their collection in one volume, and to express our hopes that the tales of the same writer may be presented in a similar way.

Handbooks for Bible Classes—The Epistle to the Hebrews (T. and T. Clark). The new volume, by Professor Davidson, of New College, Edinburgh,

is a complete collected series of annotations, explanatory of the reasonings and references in this Epistle. In his introduction, the editor or author fairly balances the arguments, *pro* and *con.*, but gives his support to the opinion that the Epistle is Pauline, though not from the hand of Paul.

To the Recorder of Salisbury, Mr. John David Chambers, we are indebted—we use the word advisedly—for a translation of *The Theological and Philosophical Works of Hermes Trismegistus* (T. and T. Clark). This translation is accompanied with critical and illustrative notes, in which Mr. Chambers has adduced parallel passages from the "Scripture to compare with the statements of "Hermes, the Christian Neo-Platonist." The resemblances and the quotations are striking and very suggestive; and the mixture of the old Egyptian traditions on theology with the declarations of the Old and New Testaments makes this translation very valuable. The mixture of Platonism and the mystical esoteric teaching of Egyptian sages with the learning of the later Greek philosophers, and with the rationalising contemporaries of Philo, which entered into and tinged all the speculations of the Alexandrian school, are found in the writings of the "thrice "great Hermes," which the Recorder of New Sarum as here placed within the reach of the English reader.

An absorbingly interesting volume has been compiled by Mr. W. H. Davenport Adams, entitled *Curiosities of Superstition and Sketches of some Unrevealed Religions* (Masters). It contains carefully-written chapters on Buddhism, Magianism, Brahminism, Hinduism in its popular and official aspects; Later Judaism as exhibited in the Talmud; the Confucianism, Taonism of China, and the religious rites and superstitions of the Malay tribes and of almost all the great tribes of Africa, of Polynesia, and of North America. Thence Mr. Adams turns to Scotland, and treats of Second Sight, Divination, and Fairies. Such a list of the contents of this volume is more appetising than any review. Indeed it is hardly possible to notice this book otherwise than we have done, unless we quote from its multifarious contents, and what to quote and what to leave unquoted we will not venture to decide upon. We remit the volume to our readers who may want a book to interest and yet to think upon during a summer holiday. We assure them they will not be disappointed.

In *Infant Baptism Demonstrated to be Scriptural* (Houlston and Sons) Mr. James Malcolm has arranged with much care the proofs of the practice of infant baptism in the Apostolic age, and has placed in a striking light the presumption that it was enjoined by the Founder of our faith. His arguments appear to us complete and satisfactory. The small volume will be found useful in neighbourhoods disturbed by Anabaptist teaching.

The commentary on *Exodus* in the *Pulpit Commentary* (Kegan Paul) could have been placed in no better hands than those of Canon Rawlinson, who has contributed an interesting and valuable introduction, and also an exposition on the whole Book of Exodus, in which he has considered the chief objections made by rationalistic critics, and has answered them from the stores of knowledge of Egyptian history and geography at his command. The *Homilies*, which make a leading feature in these volumes, seem to us in the present one barely equal to those contained in former volumes of this series. Exodus, perhaps, hardly lends itself for the purposes of the Homelist as well as most other books of the Old Testament. If writers—and there are many of them—earlier than Rivet, had been turned to, weightier reflections and far deeper practical instruction might have been gathered to illustrate and "improve" the teaching of this part of the Pentateuch. The chief value of the volume, and it is great, lies in the contributions of Canon Rawlinson.

We have recently received another instalment—the third—of the revised and augmented edition of the *Imperial Dictionary of the English Language* now in course of publication by Messrs. Blackie and Son. In this, which is in every sense of the term a great work, we have presented, to adopt the by no means exaggerated language of the title-page, "a complete encyclopædic lexi-"con, literary, scientific, and technological," of the English language. Mr. Annandale, who has taken upon himself the task of preparing this new edition of Dr. Ogilvie's excellent dictionary, has performed that task with much skill and care, the result of his labours engrafted on those of his predecessor being the production of probably the best English dictionary for general purposes which we possess. Our high opinion of it has been already recorded in our notice of the previous volumes, and we see no reason to modify that opinion in commenting on the one now before us. It covers the ground from the beginning of the letter L to some way down the letter S, the last word explained being one with which we must own that we are not acquainted—but which sounds very onomatopoeic—"screak." Yet one more volume will complete the work, and when completed it will certainly merit the old-fashioned ormula of commendation, often abused but in this case strictly accurate, that "it is "a book which no gentleman's library ought "to be without." It is very rich in technical erms, and as we have before said there hardly anything that cannot be found in it about which the ordinary reader, as opposed to the specialist, may desire information; and even the specialist is not likely to find much omitted. Sports and pastimes are not neglected, and cricket phrases—to take an example—are fully explained, generally with accuracy, though we may perhaps quarrel with the definition of the "off-side," which shows us that Mr. Annandale has evidently never played against a left-handed batsman. Had he done so, he would not have defined "off" as "that part of the field to the "bowler's left." This is, however, but a spot on the sun, and, as far as our investigations have gone, we have found no other error. It is obviously impossible for the most conscientious critic to go right through such a book, containing as it does all but eight hundred large and closely but clearly printed pages. It is, as we have before said, only by constant use that errors in such a book can be detected, and we have every reason to suppose, from our experience of the previous volumes, that such errors will be but few and far between.

The most recent volumes of Messrs. Sampson Low and Co's illustrated *Biographies of the Great Artists* deal with subjects so far separated, not only by lapse of time, but by other differences, as *Romney and Lawrence*, and *Ghiberti and Donatello*. The early Italian sculptors who are grouped round the last-named have been entrusted to the accomplished author to whom we are indebted, not only for a delightful account of her sojourn in a *Nook in the Apennines*, but for an appreciative sketch of Fra Bartolomeo, which has already appeared in an earlier volume of the series now under notice. Her present volume gives a brief but interesting outline of the progress of the sculptor's art at the time of the Renaissance, which gains additional value from the author's intimate knowledge and cordial appreciation of the great works which she describes. It is divided into two parts—one dealing with the Pisan artists, but with a preliminary chapter on sculptors before the Tuscan period, and the other treating of the great Florentine sculptors, of whom the earliest and in many respects the greatest — Ghiberti — rose to eminence nearly half a century after the decline of the Pisan school. The companion volume — companion only in the sense that it has been published simultaneously—treating of Romney and Lawrence is the work of Lord Ronald Gower, who has to deplore how much of the tradesman in these original but unequal portrait-painters took the place of the genuine love of art which animated the great Italians. The sacrifices of care and finish made by Sir Thomas Lawrence to his ruling passion for being the leading portrait-painter of his day, when, in order to keep up with the ever-increasing number of his sitters, he scamped his work, and—not having the fear of Baron Huddleston and a special jury before him—employed assistants to finish his portraits, is held up as a warning to his successors of the present generation; while Romney's want of strength, both in his character and his art, is dwelt upon more in sorrow than in anger. The jealousy which Sir Joshua displayed of Romney, whom he would only refer to as "The man in Cavendish-square," was not without ground, for time, which has dealt so harshly with the colouring of the great P.R.A., has spared his rival; and while the fame of the former, at all events as a colourist, is now almost traditional, and is accepted in many cases merely as an article of faith, the admirers of the latter recognise more clearly on every occasion on which his works are exhibited his exquisite sense of beauty and the glory of his colour. It was that sense of beauty which led him to repeat so often his one favourite subject, and in the list of his works here given, based on the catalogue compiled by Mr. Algernon Graves, but much enlarged by Lord Ronald's researches, the fair but frail Lady Hamilton figures again and again in different attitudes, and in a variety of characters, so that the name of the artist and his model are inseparably connected. Late exhibitions have enabled the visitor to Burlington House to recognise the charm with which the skill of the artist and Nature herself combined to invest that remarkable woman whom Nelson loved, and Romney painted.

Winters Abroad (John Murray) differs from most books treating of health resorts in two important respects. In the first place it is written from the point of view of a patient, and not of a doctor; and in the second place it is not intended as a puff, indirect of any special sanatorium. The author, Mr. R. H. Trtter, writes from his own personal experience, and it is rather sad to think that he should have such a lengthy catalogue of journeys in search of health on which to look back. It was apparently in 1872 that he commenced those journeys with a voyage to Australia, recommended on account of threatening mischief on the lungs. He doubts how far so long a cruise, with such excessive changes of temperature as it necessarily entails, can safely be recommended in many cases, though he believes that if proper precautions are taken to choose the healthiest district, and live the most careful life, a sojourn in Australia would be productive of good to many persons afflicted with lung complaints, and on the mainland a warm dry equable climate may be secured. But it is of Tasmania that he speaks with most enthusiasm; while Sydney, during all but the hottest summer months, seems a very desirable residence. The writer himself apparently derived most benefit from his sojourn at a large sheep station in the Riverina, a district which derives its name from its situation among the four large rivers—Murray, Murrumbidgee, Darling, and Lachlan. Algiers was the scene of his next venture, but he does not report well of it or of Malta, which he visited on his way home. The next year's trip in 1875 to Egypt was more successful, and he has never altogether lost the good effect of his Nile voyage. Still he was advised to leave England again before the spring of 1877, and decided on a voyage to the Cape of Good Hope. He cannot recommend a residence in the neighbourhood of Capetown itself, but those who can go up the country may derive some benefit though hardly sufficient to make up for the fatigues of the voyage. Mr. Trotter's last chapter is devoted to Davos, which has found so eloquent a panegyrist in Mr. J. A. Symonds, while Dr. Burney Yeo has acted as *advocatus diaboli*. The author of the volume before us steers a middle course between the two extremes of the contributors to the *Fortnightly*, but his verdict is on the whole favourable to the new sanatorium among the high Alps—subject, however, to the condition that it does not become too much frequented. In addition to these winter resorts, which are described at fuller length, Mr. Trotter's volumes contain shorter references to many other places where invalids do mostly congregate; and, while mainly devoting himself to the discussion of their hygienic aspects, he has given a great deal of information about other matters which will be found useful to the traveller and amusing to the stay-at-home reader.

Four or five years ago we were called on to notice the first part of *A Guide to Modern English History*, by William Cory (Kegan Paul); we have now received the second volume or part of that history. The first part briefly surveyed the period between 1815 to 1830—England from the Battle of Waterloo and the Congress of Vienna to the death of George IV.; Europe from the General Peace to the Revolution in France, which ushered in the times of civil confusion, the abdication of the Bourbons, and the separation of Holland from Belgium. Full as that period was of incident, full as it was of discontent in England, and full, alas! of the effects of that discontent—the Luddites, Swing, and Peterloo; full as it was of political incidents—the administration of Canning, the independence of Greece, the emancipation of the Roman Catholics, Mr. Cory has contrived to complete his *Guide*—or outlines of these fifteen years of English history—in a modest octavo of less than three hundred pages. He has given us here a history of the five years from 1830 to 1835 in some five hundred and fifty pages. It is true that in the volume before us he deals with the period of the Reform Bill and of negro emancipation, the Grey Cabinet, and the career of O'Connell, the destruction of Nottingham Castle, and the burning of part of Bristol—events, nearer our own times, but hardly more momentous, nor pregnant with greater issues than the earlier period. Mr. Cory is struck with the want of proportion between his *Guide* to the one period and that devoted to the exploration of the other. This will certainly strike every reader, and most will regret, not that he has so greatly amplified the second and much shorter period, but that he should have related the history of the first so briefly. The present portion of the history of our own times is taken up with the more esoteric causes and reasons for the Reform in Parliament, which Earl Grey sanctioned, and which Lord John Russell produced. The volume just placed in his hands is more epigrammatic, perhaps more brilliant, than the volume which preceded it, though it displays equal industry in the collection and arrangement of its materials. It is very agreeable reading, fairly truthful and impartial, though written from a Whig standpoint, and will be useful in supplementing similar volumes of contemporary history, and in correcting some of the statements in other narratives of the events which preceded the Reform Bill, or were concurrent with that important piece of legislation. The writer has given us a useful book of reference to be consulted, even if not implicitly to be accepted as a record of the events in and out of Parliament in the first five years of the reign of King William IV., a period which witnessed the beginning and the ending of the rule of Earl Grey and the rise of Lord Melbourne to the Premiership of the English Cabinet.

The volume entitled *Angeline and Other Stories*, by A. W. Y. (Chapman & Hall, Limited), contains five short magazine tales, pleasantly and not ungracefully told, but without sufficient substance in them to justify their reappearance in the more permanent form which they have now assumed. Indeed, there is not one of them which rises above the ordinary magazine level. But we must, in justice, add that there is not one of them which falls below it. But it by no means follows that stories which reach that level require republishing, and we are unable to find any special merits in those which A. W. Y. has here collected to justify the attempt to secure for them a longer existence than the ephemeral one which falls to the lot of magazine literature in general. They are certainly the very slightest specimens of their school which were ever republished in a volume.

Correspondence.

"FALSE NEWS."

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—A leading article in this morning's *Standard* expresses disapproval of public penances, yet in another column of the same issue your contemporary stands revealed to the public gaze doing penance in its own columns in a manner truly edifying. Never was there such a sitting in moral sackcloth and ashes. Under the heading "False News" a correspondent is allowed to denounce the nuisance of "men shouting out sensational news which fails to find a place in the papers of the next day," and to demand the suppression of the "scandal-mongers who hawk their falsehoods in the public streets." A most timely protest, surely. Why, only last Thursday evening I met, "in the public streets," quite a large number of men and boys "hawking" the extra-special edition of an evening paper, of which the contents bill ran as follows, printed in large type covering the whole sheet—"British Defeats: Our Losses." The paper in question was the *Evening Standard*.

Your most obedient servant,
August 2. AYMEZ LOYAULTE.

THE CROPS IN GERMANY.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—Perhaps some of your readers may not be unwilling to read a few lines about the prospects of the crops in some parts of Germany, &c. Very little corn has yet been cut in the country round Venlo, Cologne, and Cassel, and in very many places indeed, the hay has not yet been got in from the fields. I saw a great deal of corn laid flat by the incessant and heavy rain, which, I understand, has prevailed in many parts of central Germany for some time. At the railway station at Cassel, a very intelligent railway official, who served in the Prussian army, both in the war against Austria in 1866, and against France in 1870, told us that he never remembered the prospects of a good harvest so promising as they were in the months of April and May last, or so gloomy as at the present time. Between Cassel and Eisenach the valleys of the rivers Fulda and Werra are swollen into lakes in many places; so that the eye rests upon corn-fields flooded with water. As I write these few lines the rain descends in torrents, as it has been doing for many hours, so that at present there seems but little prospect of improvement in the weather. I do not pretend to draw any conclusions from the facts which I have seen and briefly recorded; but prefer to let your intelligent readers make their own inferences.

As a guarantee of good faith I enclose my name, and remain, Sir, Faithfully yours,

A CONSTANT READER OF THE *JOHN BULL.*

Eisenach, Aug. 1.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

A prize of £3 3s. in money will be given at the end of each quarter to the solver of the greatest number of our Double Acrostics during the thirteen weeks. Solutions must reach the office not later than the Monday week following the date of publication, and must be signed with a distinct pseudonym, of not inordinate length. Ties will be guessed off the following quarter. Solutions must be addressed ACROSTIC EDITOR, *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street. Alternatives allowed to the number of three: anyone sending more to a single light will not be credited. In the case of a quotation, the word intended by the author must be given, even if others should answer the sense of the light.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 9.

(TWENTY-SIXTH QUARTER.)

1. A	P
2. R ocalb	A
3. A vernu	S
4. B os	H
5. I nfant	A

NOTE.—Light 2: Thackeray's *Rose and the Ring.*

Correct solutions have been received from Alga, Bruce, Cousins, Dumfoodle, Dunstan, Hampton Courtier, Hadji, Jib, Ketha, Katydid, Kiddle-a-wink, Lance, Land o' Nod, Lux, Libys, Mac, Mrs. Mums, Persevere, Roma, Spero, Sparks, Wylmcote, and Zulus.—23 correct, 20 incorrect; total 43.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 11.

(TWENTY-SIXTH QUARTER.)

PROEM.

We welcome thee, altho' our hearts are sad
With manifold farewells,
Yet thy home-coming still shall make us glad,
Ring out the bells!

1.

To make this ancient exorcism suit the light,
Subtract an aunt, and you will find it right.

2.

Upon the crag o'er the green Rhine she sate,
Her beauty drew her victims to their fate.

3.

I swim through the depths of the mighty sea,
And many a happy Cockney swims through me.

4.

They crowded round his dwelling day by day,
They lined the streets to see him borne away.
They mourned with tears the hardship of his lot,
So greatly prized, and ah! so soon forgot.

5.

"The Fool's Revenge," "Le Roi s'Amuse,"
Thus christened by the Italian muse.

6.

He does his duty just as well as ever,
And while he lives let England tremble never.

BARBARINA.

LITERARY AND OTHER NOTES.

The *Academy* states that another famous library is to be dispersed. The books and MSS. at Towneley-hall, Lancashire, are to be sold by auction in London. The transcripts made by Christopher Towneley in the 17th century have proved a mine of information for the antiquaries and historians of later generations. The Towneley library is, in fact, a memorial of one of the most notable families that Lancashire has produced.

Mr. Alfred Austin has in the press a volume of lyrical poems entitled "Soliloquies in Song."

Mr. John Murray will shortly publish two books about India which have something in common—at least in their subject. These are "Religious Thought and Life in India," by Professor Monier Williams, and "Asiatic Studies, Religious and Social," by Sir Alfred C. Lyall.

M. Victor Hugo is said to be revising for the press a play, with Mazarin for its hero, the first draft of which was written nearly 40 years ago. The name assigned for it is *Les Jemeaux*. M. Jules Verne's last

book (which, so far as we know, has as yet been published only in French, by Hetzel, of Paris) is entitled "Le Rayon Vert." The scene is laid entirely on the west coast of Scotland, chiefly in the islands of Iona and Staffa.

Miss Marianne North sailed for the Cape on Wednesday, to resume her task of painting the flora of all parts of the world. After spending some months in South Africa, she proposes to visit Madagascar and the Seychelles archipelago, both of which present rare and beautiful objects for her pencil. As before, she travels alone and unattended.

The book on Lambeth Palace and its associations, by the Rev. J. Cave-Browne, which has been so long announced, will be published by Messrs. Blackwood this month. It will have illustrations, and an introduction by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

It has long been known that in out of the way parts of Germany traces might be found of our Saxon ancestors, but the instances usually given have been somewhat vague. Dr. Frederick Brandes, of Göttingen, has, however, contributed to the *Antiquary* an article which appears in the August number, in which he specifies a particular district near the old Prussian fortress of Minden, where distinct traces still exist. The author gives a curious list of English words used there, among which is *Yea* in place of *Ja* or *Jo*.

The annual meeting of the Royal Archæological Institution was held on Thursday at Carlisle, Lord Talbot de Malahide presiding. The report for the year was read by the secretary. It referred to the success of the meeting at Bedford last year, and expressed regret that sufficient care was not taken of the ancient monuments in the district. The Bill for the Protection of Ancient Monuments, unfavourable received at first, was now making some headway. With regard to the advisability of removing all parish registers to a central office a difference of opinion existed. The report was adopted. After the meeting the members went to the Cathedral, where they were received by Dean Oakley, at whose request Mr. Freeman described the historical features of the edifice. Sectional meetings were held during the day, and a visit was paid to Rose Castle, the residence of the Bishop of Carlisle.

Mr. Alfred S. M. Buttemer writes from Lausanne, July 26:—"A short account of a storm on the Matterhorn, on Monday last, may interest some of your readers. Our party consisted of my wife and myself, with two guides. We had been rather long in making the ascent owing to a considerable quantity of snow and ice on the rocks, and it was one o'clock before we left the summit. The morning had been fine and warm, but about noon snow fell. On the top the sun came out, and the view on the Italian side was perfectly clear. About five minutes after commencing the descent the sky suddenly became dark, and snow fell in such density that, as one of our party described it, you could grasp a handful from the atmosphere. A peal of thunder made our guides hurry on. Directly afterwards we heard a sharp crack, resembling the report of a rifle, and each of us felt a slight shock in the head, a peal of thunder followed instantly. The guide who was carrying an ice axe threw it away in alarm. A second and much louder crack followed in about a minute, and we all experienced a powerful shock. The guides felt it in the head, and one of them complained of a severe headache for the rest of the day. My wife described it as passing through the body. I felt it entirely in the knees, which seemed as if momentarily dislocated. Thunder followed immediately as before. After this there were a few distant peals of thunder, and in an hour the snow ceased and the sun came out. About a foot of fresh snow had fallen which made the descent tedious, and necessitated passing a second night in the Zermatt cabane. Some friends who had ascended the Weisshorn on the same day had neither snow nor thunder."

The name of Sir Edwin Landseer will no longer be commemorated in St. Paul's Cathedral merely by the granite slab over his grave in the crypt, where his remains were laid to rest near those of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Benjamin West, Fuseli, and George Dawe, the historical painter. A mural tablet of marble, sculptured by Mr. Woolner, has been placed about 20 paces from the grave of Sir Edwin, in a bay on the south side, in which is John Rennie's tomb, and next to that where Sir Christopher Wren was buried. In the upper part of the monument is a medallion portrait in profile, supported as it were, by corbels on which appear copies of the heads of the now famous lions in Trafalgar-square. Above the medallion is a moulding enriched with fern leaves, and over this a painter's palette and brushes. The lower part of the monument is a bas-relief from, perhaps, one of the best known of the painter's works—"The Shepherd's Chief Mourner"—which was doubtless chosen as suggesting that feeling of sympathy between man and animals which is characteristic of Sir Edwin Landseer's pictures. Beneath, on a bracket, is the family crest, the head of an eagle holding a key in the beak. The inscription, in small incised and gilded letters, reads:—"Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A., son of John Landseer, A.R.A. Born March 7, 1802. Died October 1, 1873. This monument is erected by his surviving brothers and sisters. 'He hath made everything beautiful in his time.'"

Mr. H. C. Kay, of 11, Durham Villas, Kensington, writes to the *Times* on "Pharos Castle":—

"The appeal of Mr. Carl Haag, Mr. Frank Dillon, Mr. Walter Severn, and other well-known artists, for protection for the old Arab monuments of Cairo is one in which thousands of persons in this country and in the civilised world generally will heartily sympathise.

"Your Egyptian correspondent mentions the destruction of the Castle of the Pharos, a loss to Alexandria of what was practically its only specimen of Arab mediæval architecture, one which was doubtless far less valuable and interesting than many of the Cairo buildings, but the disappearance of which is, nevertheless, much to be deplored. It stood on the site of the celebrated lighthouse, by the ancient name of which it was still commonly known.

"Being at Alexandria in the spring of last year, I desired to visit the building, and was fortunate enough to obtain a permission to do so, which for a long time past has been rarely granted. My object, apart from motives of interest in the old building itself, was to ascertain, if possible, whether any signs could be discerned of its having been erected on the actual foundations of its more ancient and renowned predecessor. My inspection was necessarily a very superficial one, but as far as it could go it confirmed me in the belief that some such indications are actually to be detected, and I noticed in particular a spot, near one of the corners of the building, where the wall could be perceived to run in a direction, not widely, but distinctly different from that of the presumably original foundation, with which it formed a gradually divergent angle.

"The Pharos was still in existence in A.D. 1326. It became a complete ruin between that date and A.D. 1349. The present building was erected by the Egyptian Sultan Kait-Bay, who reigned from A.D. 1468 to 1496. It may readily be presumed that, according to the uniform practice of the East, the ground continued until that time encumbered with the ruins of its predecessor.

"The name and titles of Kait-Bay were imperfectly but unmistakeably legible on one of two much-decayed limestone tablets over the entrance gate. The latter was roughly formed by three massive blocks of granite, two of which, standing erect, served as jambs on either side, with the third forming a lintel across the top, the whole presenting a peculiarly Egyptian appearance. A wide passage, turning at an abrupt right angle to the left, gave access to a small mosque, consisting of a hypæthral court, with four arched recesses, one of which contained the *kiblah* and pulpit. The slight deviation of the walls of the castle from the lines of the ancient foundations may possibly have been made for the express purpose of placing the mosque in the true line of direction towards Mecca.

"The mosque composed but a very small portion of the building. The remainder, rising one story above the other, was occupied by innumerable rooms of various sizes, opening out of long and narrow passages, all empty and for many years apparently disused. I was informed by the officer who was my guide that it was capable of lodging 5,000 men—a statement which was probably not exaggerated. The quarters intended for the commander and other superior officers were easily distinguishable by their superior look, and by some scanty remains of decoration and of ancient mosaic flooring of coloured marbles.

"On the flat roof rose a somewhat ruinous minaret, the upper portion of which had disappeared, but which contributed much to the picturesqueness of the massive square building, which, with its rounded towers at each of its four angles, formed so conspicuous a feature in the view of Alexandria, on its eastern side, both from the land and from the sea.

"I was received with the most perfect courtesy by the Turkish officers, and was conducted over every part both of the outer and inner *enceintes* of the fortress, not excluding the casemated batteries constructed at the foot of the tower, and commanding the sea on two of its sides. In compliance with the honourable understanding under which I was admitted, I studiously abstained from paying any attention to its military features, of which, indeed, I should not have been a competent observer. On that part of the subject I can, therefore, offer only the general remark that the batteries struck me as presenting a very formidable appearance.

"It is, of course, highly improbable that the Castle will be rebuilt. We must, on the contrary, expect that its shattered fragments will speedily be removed. But many, I feel sure, will join with me in hoping that this may not be done without the presence of some competent person, able to ascertain, with some degree of precision, whether anything be really still in existence of the last remains of the widely-celebrated monument that once stood upon the spot."

In response to a circular sent out by Mr. Arthur Reade, who has been collecting information as to the habits of literary men in regard to stimulants, the Abbé Moigno gives an interesting and characteristic record of his experiences. The letter appearing in his paper, *Les Mondes*, states that he has published 150 volumes, small and great; that he scarcely ever leaves his work table, and never takes walking exercise; yet he never has a trace of headache or brain-weariness. He never has recourse for his work to stimulants, coffee, alcohol, tobacco, &c., a statement which the sequel shows to need qualification. Snuff-taking he has sometimes practised, but he vigorously condemns it. He has learnt twelve foreign languages by a method of his own, and with regard to his acquirements in philology and chronology, he says, "I was one of the most extraordinary personalities of my time, and François Arago sometimes laughingly threatened to have me burnt as a sorcerer." On one occasion, when in Munich for a few weeks, and spending his evenings with Bavarian *savants*, who each smoked four or five cigars and drank two or three pots of beer daily (Steinheil, the most illustrious, boasted of smoking 6,000 cigars a year), the Abbé came to smoke three or four cigars a day. He had also anew taken to snuff, so that, when preparing his calculus of variations, a very difficult mathematical work, he would empty his snuff-box (which held 25 grammes) in a day. But one day he was surprised to find himself painfully unable to recall the meaning of foreign words, and remember dates with which he had been familiar. Thereupon he formed an heroic resolution, and since August 31, 1863, when he smoked three cigars and took 25 centimes worth of snuff, he has, up to the 25th of June, 1882, touched neither. This was, for him a complete resurrection, not only of memory, but of general health and well-being; he has had indefinite capacity of work, unconscious digestion, perfect assimilation of food (of which he can take more), &c. For the rest, he mentions that he takes a small cup of black coffee in the morning, and when all but two or three spoonfuls has been drunk, he adds a small spoonful of brandy or other alcoholic liquor. This is his ration of stimulants. He goes to bed about nine, and rises at five "full of vigour." The Abbé is over 80.

It is remarked by Herr Fuchs, in a recent memoir, that while the littoral or shore animals inhabiting the banks of sea-weed, coral, and shells do not extend much beyond 30 fathoms, one finds at about 100 fathoms, over the whole earth, that deep-sea fauna whose similarity of composition everywhere is so easily recognised, the chief types being deep-sea corals, lampshells, glass sponges, feather-stars, sea-urchins, glasmopodia, and flat fishes. At about 50 fathoms generally (it is proved by observation in the most diverse seas), the first of the deep-sea fauna are met with, and that depth may be taken to indicate the critical zone between the two fauna. In the tropics the two are separated by a very sterile region, reaching from about 30 to 80 fathoms; in temperate and cold seas, they mix in abundance in the critical region. Now, it can be shown that neither the temperature nor the chemical composition nor the movement of the water, will account satisfactorily for this vertical distribution. One factor remains to be considered, viz.—light—and it is remarkable that the depth to which light penetrates in sea water is stated by Secchi, Pourtales, and Bougner (on basis of experiments) to be between 43 and 50 fathoms. Herr Fuchs infers that the shore fauna are fauna of light. The deep-sea fauna, fauna of darkness. This view gains support from the fact that in some places where the light limit is higher, the deep-sea fauna extends higher, and in fresh-water lakes, where the light penetrates to greater depth, the shore fauna reaches further down. Again, many deep-sea animals have either uncommonly large eyes like nocturnal animals, or are quite blind. They are mostly either pale and colourless, or entirely of one colour; and many have strong luminosity, while none such are found among shore animals. The so-called pelagic animals, which spend their life swimming in the open sea and never need to visit the ground, have much similarity to the deep-sea fauna. The great majority are animals of the darkness; remaining on the dark depths by day, and only coming to the surface by night, and they are largely phosphorescent. The conception of the deep-sea fauna as fauna of darkness accounts simply for their presence being wholly independent of temperature, and for their being found at nearly the same depth over the whole earth. There are also interesting points of similarity between them and the fauna of grottoes and caverns. The view under consideration has important bearings on geology and palæontology. Off the Brazilian coast, in the Red Sea, and elsewhere, there are, at depths of six to eight fathoms, extensive catacomb-like foundations of choral, in the dark recesses of which, on the above hypothesis, a fauna of the deep-sea character may be looked for, which, in such a position, might perplex some future geologist. Experience shows (according to Herr Fuchs) that the difference between littoral and deep-sea fauna now found in seas can be traced, in quite a similar way, throughout past formations.

Ecclesiastical.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. F. K. Aglionby, Rector of Hampton Poyle, Oxon, to Vicarage of Christ Church, Westminster. Patron, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

Rev. H. F. Alford, Curate of St. Paul's, Westwood, Broadclyst, Exeter, to Perpetual Curacy of Woodbury Salterton, Devon. Patrons, the Rev. John and Mrs. Charlotte Blanche Ahoryorcroft.

Rev. C. E. E. Appleyard, to Chaplaincy of St. Mary's Blind Tsylum, Liverpool.

Rev. H. Barnett, to Vicarage of Watlington, Oxon. Patron, the Rev. Basil Tilson Shurn Carter.

Rev. W. Blackmore, to Rectory of Letcombe Basset, Berks. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford.

Rev. W. Davenport, Clerk in Orders, Parish Church, Halifax, to Vicarage of Southowram. Patron, the Vicar of Halifax.

Rev. H. E. Fox, Vicar of Christ Church, Westminster, to Vicarage of St. Nicolas, Durham.

Rev. R. E. Gaye, Curate of Buxton Lomas, Norwich, to Rectory of Skeyton, Norfolk. Patron, Sir H. J. Stracey, Bart.

Rev. R. Haking, Mus. Doc., Rector of Easton Grey, Wilts, to Rectory of Congham, Norfolk. Patrons, the Heirs of Mr. J. Roper.

Rev. A. Du Boulay Hill, Master in Winchester Collge, to Vicarage of Downton, near Salisbury. Patrons, Winchester College.

Rev. F. J. R. Laurence, Rector of St. Luke's, Tipiree, Essex, and Rural Dean of the Deanery of Coggeshall, to Rectory of Birch, near Colchester, Essex. Patron, the Bishop of St. Albans.

Rev. R. E. Lee, to Vicarage of St. George, Tilehurst, Berks. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford.

Rev. J. Lightfoot, Senior Curate of the Parish Church, Halifax, to Vicarage of Cross Stones, Todmorden. Patron, the Vicar of Halifax.

Rev. H. C. Lory, Senior Curate of Witham, to Vicarage of Cressing.

Rev. S. C. Lowry, late Curate of Doncaster, to Curacy of St. Margaret's, Ilkley, Yorkshire.

Rev. R. T. Ogden, to Vicarage of Nettleden, Bucks. Patron, Earl Brownlow.

Rev. J. Pickford, Vicar of Tuddenham St. Martin, Ipswich, to Incumbency of St. Leonard's, Downham, near Clitheroe. Patrons, the Hulme Trustees.

Rev. T. Richardson, Vicar of Rhyl, to Rural Deanery of St. Asaph. Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph.

Rev. C. Walters, to Vicarage of Forthampton.

Rev. W. G. Wise, Curate of Leeds, to Vicarage of St. John Baptist, South Leamington. Patron, the Bishop of Worcester.

Rev. G. R. Woodward, Curate of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, to Vicarage of Little Walsingham with Houghton-in-the-Dale. Patron, Mr. H. J. L. Warner.

Rev. W. S. Wright, Curate of Thorpe, Norwich, to Perpetual Curacy of Catton, Norfolk. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY:—Revs. W. M. Fairbairn, B.A., to Evershot; J. Hussey, M.A., to Durweston-cum-Bryanston; G. Mills, to Folke; and G. W. Russell, to North Bradley.

OBITUARY.

July 27, at Blacklands, E. Malling, Kent, the Rev. WALTER BLUNT, late Rector of Bicknor and Hucking, aged 72.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

The Bishop of London has discontinued his weekly attendances on Mondays at London House till further notice.

The Dean and Chapter of Bristol have appointed to the vacant Precentorship and Minor Canonry of the Cathedral the Rev. W. J. Mann, M.A., Queen's College, Oxford. The new Precentor is a Minor Canon of Winchester.

The Australian papers state that the Bishopric of Sydney, vacant by the death of the late Bishop Barker, will not improbably be offered to an English clergyman. The names most prominently mentioned are Canon George Venables, vicar of Great Yarmouth, Canon Barry, the Rev. W. Boyd-Carpenter, and the Rev. Sir Emilius Bayley, Bart.

A painted window, of an appropriate and somewhat novel character, has just been erected in the Church of Preston, near Brighton, consisting of the colours of the 19th Rgeiment, with the engagements, military trophies, and the regimental badge, surmounted by the crown. The window, which is from the studio of Mr. Taylor, of Berners-street, is placed by his brother officers in memory of Captain George V. Macdonald.

The fine old church of Devynock, near Brecon, portions of which date from the tenth century, has just received a very handsome addition in the shape of a Munich stained-glass window. It consists of four compartments, and represents the Birth of Christ, the Presentation in the Temple, the Crucifixion, and the Ascension, the openings above the lights being filled with angels. The work has been very much admired, and deservedly so, as the composition and drawing of the Munich artists is certainly exceptionally good; while the colouring is rich and brilliant, but without the glaring effect so often noticeable in modern glass. The inscription at the foot records the fact that the window has been erected to the memory of the Rev. David Parry, late vicar of this parish, who died October 22, 1877. The artists are Messrs. Mayer and Co.

The Head Master of Whitchurch Grammar School, the Rev. J. R. Peake, has been presented with eight hundred guineas and a silver casket upon his resignation of the post, which he has filled for over forty years. The amount was subscribed by past scholars, many of whom, Major Lee in making the presentation said were scattered over England, America, and the Colonies, and there were many of the old scholars present, several coming from considerable distances, at great inconvenience, to testify to Mr. Peake's great worth and abilities. The school is now undergoing reconstruction.

On Tuesday at the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, Mr. Edward Tewson (Messrs. Debenham, Tewson, Farmer, and Bridgewater), offered for sale, by auction, in pursuance of an order of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, the Wood Hall estate, situate in Essex and Herts, comprising not only the mansion known as Wood Hall, situate about three miles from Audley-end station, on the Great Eastern Railway, but also various farms, the total area being 669a. 1r. 18p., and the annual rent or value £957 6s. The property included also the advowson of the vicarage of Arkesden, together with the perpetual right of presentation thereto, the annual income of which was about £200 net, derived from the glebe lands of 156a. 1r. 16p. The present incumbent is believed to be about forty-five years of age. The entire property was sold for £17,000.

On Sunday evening a man named Llewellyn Hartree did penance at All Saints' Church, East Clevedon, for the seduction of a servant girl. The church was crowded and, after Evensong, as the vicar was about to enter the pulpit, he requested the congregation to remain seated. He then said:—"We are about to deal with a matter of a most ancient character—a case of Church discipline. It is a very common reproach to us English Churchmen that we are the only body of Christians in the world amongst whom holy discipline is dead. Among the Catholics or in the Eastern Church, the Presbyterians of Scotland or the English Dissenters, I know not any body of Christians where salutary discipline is dead except the Church of England. I as firmly as any one in this church feel it would be a perfectly intolerable evil for a parish priest, at his own discretion, to call before him in the church any notorious offender for public rebuke, but it becomes very different when he is acting with the consent of the churchwardens, congregation, and parishioners. The offender will now come into the church to ask forgiveness of his fellow-men, the one he was wronged, and Almighty God."—The churchwarden then brought the man into the church. On reaching the chancel steps the vicar motioned the man to kneel. This he did, and the senior churchwarden then handed the vicar a paper, when he said to the man: "Do you acknowledge this to be your handwriting?" He in a low voice said "Yea." The declaration was then read as follows:—"I, Llewellyn Hartree, do acknowledge to be guilty of the most grievous sin, for which I do hereby ask the forgiveness of my fellow-men, and of the woman I have wronged, and of the Almighty God. In proof of my repentance I promise to carry out the penance laid upon me in the presence of this congregation." The vicar then said: "The penance then laid upon you is that you go to the assize court at Wells, when it shall next be held, and take your place where I shall set you beside the prisoner at the bar. Will you accept that penance?" The man answered "Yes." Turning to the congregation the vicar said, "I am going to ask you all a question. Seeing that this man has humbled himself in the House of God, and provided he fulfils his promise, will you forgive him? If so, answer, 'I will.'" The congregation replied "I will." The vicar contined, "One thing more. Will you all, so far as opportunity may permit, so help this man towards leading a better life, and shield him from reproach in this matter? If so, answer, "I will." The congregation replied, "I will." The vicar then, turning to the young man, pronounced these words, "God be with thee, my son, and give thee the peace of true repentance to live a better life from this time henceforth. Amen." The vicar afterwards ascended the pulpit and preached a sermon from the 21st verse of the 18th chapter of St. Matthew.

The disorder which has been created at recent attempted sales of Church livings by public auction, consequent upon the protests of members of the Curates' Alliance, was resumed on Friday at the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, on the occasion of an attempt by Mr. Tewson (Messrs. Debenham, Tewson, Farmer, and Bridgewater) to sell the advowson and next presentation to the living of Fishtoft, Lincolnshire, and culminated in the forcible ejection of the Rev. G. Hennessey, curate of St. Augustine's, Haggerston, by the auctioneer and his clerks. Mr. Tewson, in describing the nature of the "property" submitted, said the rectory of Fishtoft was situate within a short distance of Boston; that the present incumbent was 66 years of age, and the net income £809 per annum. The patroness of the living was prepared to allow the purchaser 4 per cent. interest on his purchase-money until he came into possession of the property—an exceptional advantage. The income was not subject to rates and taxes for the farms which formed part of the living, these being paid by the tenants. The rectory house and grounds comprised a commodious family residence, stabling for five horses, coach-house, harness-room, granaries, two good cottages, a greenhouse, forcing-house, tennis and croquet lawns, kitchen garden, orchard, &c. The schools were new, and not under School Board authority. It was added that "the neighbouring society was good, and there was fair shooting over the glebe. The population of the parish was about 500." The Rev. G. Hennessey: Before the bidding commences, I respectfully protest against the

sale. Mr. Tewson asked the rev. gentleman for his card. The Rev. G. Hennessey: As soon as the "lot" is knocked down to me, I will give you my name and address. Mr. Tewson: Can you show me you are worth £5. The Rev. G. Hennessey remarked that the church was repaired by public money, and had nothing to do with the advowson. Mr. Tewson said this "individual"—he would not call him a "gentleman"—was a member of the Curates' Alliance. By his brogue it was evident he was an Irishman, and he was seeking to introduce on this side St. George's Channel that system of terrorism and obstruction which prevailed in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) He (the auctioneer) was there to perform a strictly legal duty, and was not to be intimidated from discharging it. (Applause.) If the law were objectionable, then let him and his friends seek to alter it in a proper and peaceable way.—The Rev. G. Hennessey then inquired the correct age of the present incumbent, as it had been variously stated. Mr. Tewson: Will you kindly leave the room? The Rev. G. Hennessey: No, I will not leave the room. The question is, What is the age of the rector? Mr. Tewson: It is in the catalogue. Leave the room. The Rev. G. Hennessey: This is a public auction-room. Mr. Tewson: It is not a public room; it is my room. The Rev. G. Hennessey: I bid 6d. In vain the auctioneer asked Mr. Hennessey to leave the room. The curate, a stalwart, strong man, replied that he would remain to listen to the bidding. (Cries of "Have him removed.") Mr. Tewson decisively: No, I will put him out myself.—Here the auctioneer descended from his rostrum and, aided by his clerks, proceeded to forcibly eject the curate, amid a scene of great confusion. Mr. Hennessey resisted, but was eventually turned out. In the scuffle the auctioneer's coat was torn. Returning to the rostrum, amid the applause of the assembly, Mr. Tewson said Englishmen were not to be terrorised by a "party of blatant Irishmen." He then invited bids for the "lot." In the result, £2,000 being the highest bid made, the auctioneer announced the withdrawal of the property. He added that he should shortly offer another advowson, by order of the Court of Chancery, and intending interrupters of the proceedings had better beware, lest they found themselves committed for contempt of Court. No doubt he would receive on the morrow some cowardly letters, such as he had received before, but he would treat the writers as he had treated the individual whom he had ejected.

THE CHURCH AND TEMPERANCE.

The following correspondence has been published:

Deanery, Southampton, July, 1882.

My Lord Archbishop,—I desire very respectfully to call your Grace's attention to an assertion, in connection with the temporalities of the Establishment, which, if only partially true, is not only a grave scandal, but a source of weakness to the National Church.

In these days of change, when institutions are put upon their trial, we are frequently exhorted to join Church Defence Associations, to combat platform agitators, and to do our utmost to frustrate the designs of the Liberation Society; doubtless it is the duty of all who endorse Mr. Gladstone's words, spoken in the House of Commons on May 16th, 1873—"The severance of the union of Church and State would leave nothing behind it but a bleeding and lacerated mass"—to contradict authoritatively the many monstrous misrepresentations of the political opponents of the Establishment; but at the same time to those who believe earnestly that the true Church is a spiritual body, who accept the definition that Church membership is "very membership incorporate with the mystical body of the Son of God, which is the blessed company of all faithful people," who believe that the commission of the Church is to maintain the conflict of her Lord with the special corruptions of every age, it must be obvious that true Church defence is not platform agitation, but Church reform, Church purity, Church activity, Church aggressiveness in the face of evil; and that the Church which will successfully defy her enemies and deserve to maintain her position in the nation is the Church which is unflinchingly loyal to her Divine head; the Church which is in deed as well as in word "salt of the earth," "light in the world," an enduring principle of regeneration, witnessing fearlessly against the soul-destroying corruptions of the age, and ever ready to take the side of the weaker and less educated of the people, when oppressed, wronged, or tempted.

I am convinced that I speak the mind of tens of thousands when I say that there is at this moment no form of temptation to compare with the great licensed liquor traffic of this nation, with all its attendant horrors. I need not recapitulate the shameful statistics which have been poured in upon us from Parliamentary Committees, Convocation reports, Judges, recorders, coroners, magistrates, governors of gaols, and masters of workhouses; they all prove, without one shadow of doubt, that an immense proportion of the crime, pauperism, and lunacy of the country is the direct fruit of the public-house system. The ancient saying, "*Fas est ab hoste doceri*," never met with a better illustration than in the oft-quoted words of Mr. Charles Buxton, M.P.—"The struggle of the school, the library, and the Church," he says, "all united against the beer-house and the gin-palace, is but one development of the war between heaven and hell;" and is not the war between heaven and hell the Church's war, and not the world's war? Is it not the peculiar duty of the Church to be foremost in the battle against whatever special development of sin may abound in each successive generation? I venture to say that if but one-half of this frightful category of preventible misery were true, it would be incumbent upon the National Church to plunge into the battle in the Name of her Lord, regardless of the temporal consequences to herself.

Amongst the objects sought to be obtained by the Church of England Temperance Society, of which your Grace is president, is "the removal of the causes which lead to intemperance." The *Times*, in a powerful article in the issue of May 19, 1882, unveils for us the great first cause of the evil in the following words:—"If temperance advocates really mean to declare war upon the liquor traffic, they must go beyond anything they have as yet ventured to propose. Instead of striking at a symptom, they must set about their work in a root-and-branch way. They must deal with the origin of the mischief, with the importers and producers of intoxicating drink, and not only with a section of the retail sellers. . . As well attempt to legislate against a miasma and to leave undrained the pestilential source from which it springs." Now, what is the Established Church as an institution, whose sole *raison d'être* is the purification of national life, doing with regard to these "pestilential sources" of national sin? Let us read and digest an article in *Sword and Trowel* for March, 1882:—

IS IT TRUE?

Does it not appear an absurdity that our Archbishops and Bishops should give temperance lectures and address public meetings on the sin and misery caused by intemperance, teaching their hearers to avoid the public-house, as leading them into temptation, while in their corporate capacity, as members of the Ecclesiastical Commission, they are perhaps the largest owners of public-house property in the country—certainly they own more than any brewer's firm in the kingdom. Indeed, so well is this fact known among the working classes, that frequently in the western road from Hyde-park-corner, through Knightsbridge, they are in the habit of pointing, as typical of the Establishment, to a Church of England on the right hand side of the way, near Albert-gate, having a gin-palace on each side of it, built up side by side in a row, the place of worship and the gin-shops being all Church property. It is stated—and I believe it would be found a fact—that the Bishop of London, when he leaves his house in St. James's-square, and rides to his palace at Fulham, passes on his road more than 100 public-houses built on land belonging to the Church.

The expense at which some of these public-houses are maintained by their customers may be estimated from the returns of two respectably conducted establishments of the kind—one, the "Royal Oak," at Notting-hill, on the land of the Bishop of London; the other, the "Hero of Waterloo," near the terminus of the South Western Railway, on the estate of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It is stated that the returns of the "Royal Oak" will not be less than £10,000 a year, or more than the maintenance of all the places of worship of every denomination, schools, and the police force of the district within a diameter of a mile; while the returns of the "Hero of Waterloo" are equal to a similar expenditure, on the Surrey side of the water. Nay, more, it is asserted—and I believe will hardly be disputed—that when the lease of a public-house in possession of the Church Commissioners falls in, it is valued by a professional gentleman, employed on property of the kind, to know if its rental can be increased. The Church will also grant ground leases for the erection of public-houses, as may be seen on the Paddington estate. Nay, more, when one of the leases of their public-houses is for sale, and it be thought a bargain, the Commissioners will become the purchasers. Nor is this evil confined solely to London. Some time since I measured a square of 300 paces each way in the centre of Salisbury, and found on it no less than eighteen public-houses and gin-shops, all on Church lands; and other localities may be mentioned where they are equally numerous.

I may now be told that I am doing the Bishops an injustice by making this accusation against them; that a special Commission has been appointed for the management of the estates of the Church, in which they have nothing to do. But it must be remembered that the Estates Commission is simply a branch of the Ecclesiastical Commission; and if any legal quibble should be forthcoming (and I have shown in many ways that legal quibbles are admitted by our law authorities with astonishing facility when used in the service of the Established Church), the Bishops have seats in it. But I submit that if their hands are tied their voices are at liberty, and they have had full power of using them. Possibly the cry of "confiscation" may be raised against any attempt to deprive the Establishment of its gin-shops. And I admit the cry of "confiscation" has frequently had tremendous effect on the minds of the public, occasionally scarcely less so than that of "the Church in danger"—and with as little reason. But let us first see whether there really is any confiscation in the matter, and, if so, in what it consists. The Church, as represented by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, has indisputably the right to refuse the renewal of a public-house lease when it falls into their possession. Say they refuse to renew the lease—what then? The house still remains, and is applicable to any other trade; consequently there is no confiscation of any property. The sole thing confiscated is the spirit and beer licence. If the spirit licence is admitted as a portion of the foundation for the support of our ecclesiastical system, let it be stated honestly and candidly, and the public will then have in their possession another plea to urge them to exertion in the separation of Church and State.

Is it true? We ask without casting any doubt on Mr. Gilbert's veracity; but fearing the possibility that he has been led into error as to the true state of affairs. His book is before the world, and challenges reply. Meanwhile we urge every temperance man, whether he be Churchman or Nonconformist, to be urgent and incessant in the demand that this abuse be brought to a speedy end. Fancy what an outcry there would be if the Tabernacle derived its income even in a small degree from owning gin-palaces. We say no more. Let the members of the Episcopalian body see to this evil, of which the most of them have never heard before. Now that they have heard of it, let them accept no quibbles by way of justification; but let them demand a clean sweep of the whole concern. There are plenty of uses for lands and houses without consecrating them to Bacchus, in order to bring in a larger revenue for Christ.

My Lord Archbishop, as one whose heart is on fire with sympathy for the thousands perishing in this land from this preventible evil, and whose hands are tied by the above appalling revelation if true, I appeal to your Grace either to afford us an authoritative contradiction to the statement, or to do all in your power to sweep away, or, at any rate, to prevent for the future a condition of things which is morally as discreditable as politically it is short-sighted. Upon the lowest grounds, the grounds of self-preservation, the Establishment would act wisely in divorcing herself from that which is demoralising the people of England. Long ago Richard Cobden said—

The moral force of the masses lies in temperance; I have no faith in anything apart from that movement for the elevation of the working class. We do not sufficiently estimate the amount of crime, vice, poverty, ignorance, and destitution which springs from the drinking habits of the people.

As the destinies of England, in the course of the march of progress, become more and more intrusted to the great working classes, as the power to sway elections with increasing certainty is placed in their hands, as with advancing education their power of discernment between real and false friends increases, they will not be slow to remember that the organisation which by its profession, by the Name it bowed before, by all it held dear, should have been to them a practical embodiment of the prayer, "lead us not into temptation," has been virtually helping to multiply the already overwhelming sources of temptation wherewith they are held down.

I am not aware of the difficulties of repairing the past. The sight of my own glebe studded, by consent of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, with drink-shops, the knowledge that some of the income of my own incumbency is derived from this very source, saddens and humbles me; but the future is yet in our hands; the method which I have adopted with much blessing in the case of my own glebe is that of refusing to sign any lease, whether approved by the Commissioners or not, without a rigorous clause excluding the sale of alcoholic drinks; and this action, so far from depreciating the value of the house property on the land, has rather enhanced it. The clause is as follows:—That the lessee "shall not, nor will at any time or times during the continuance of the said term, hereby granted, use or occupy, or permit, or suffer to be used or occupied the said hereby demised land or any part thereof, or any building hereafter erected thereon, for or as a brewery or distillery, or for or as an inn, ale, or beer house, or spirit shop, or for the sale thereon or therefrom, whether wholesale or retail, of any wines, spirits, ale, porter, cider, or other fermented, or spirituous, or intoxicating liquors."

I earnestly pray your Grace to use your great power and influence, either by procuring the insertion of such a clause in every future lease of Church property, or by Bill in the House of Lords, or by whatsoever method may suggest itself to you, to restrain the Ecclesiastical Commissioners from implicating the National Church any further in that which has been denounced by the present Prime Minister as bringing upon the nation the accumulated evils of war, pestilence, and famine.

I am, with much respect, your Grace's most faithful servant, BASIL WILBERFORCE.

Lambeth Palace, S.E., July 17th, 1882.

My dear Basil Wilberforce,—I am very much obliged to you for drawing my attention to the important subject to which your printed letter refers.

I cannot doubt that you show a good example of the way in which this difficulty should be treated by the course you follow as to the public-houses which have obtained leases in past times on your glebe, and I shall not fail to draw the careful attention of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to the subject.

At present I have no knowledge of the facts to which you refer. Believe me to be, ever yours,

A. C. CANTUAR.

The Rev. Canon Basil Wilberforce.

LAW PROCEEDINGS.

COURT OF APPEAL, LINCOLN'S-INN.

(Before the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Brett and Cotton.)

COMBE V. DE LA BERE.—THE PRESTBURY RITUAL CASE.

This was an application *ex parte* with reference to the appeal in this action at the sitting of the Court.

Dr. PHILLIMORE said that he had now to mention *ex parte* this case, in which an appeal had been entered against the judgment of Mr. Justice Chitty, discharging the rule *nisi* for a prohibition. There was a doubt as to whether the proceedings in the Court of Appeal were to be regarded as interlocutory or final.

The MASTER of the ROLLS: We will hear the appeal in November.

Dr. PHILLIMORE said that he was anxious to bring the matter before the Court before the Long Vacation, because if this appeal were treated as an appeal from an interlocutory order, it might come on next Wednesday.

The MASTER of the ROLLS: It is too long to be heard at this time of the year.

Mr. JEUNE said that he appeared for Lord Penzance. His client was anxious that the appeal should be heard as soon as possible, and for this reason: At the present time Lord Penzance was judge of the Court of Arches; but he was unable to transact the business of his court, because these proceedings raised the question whether he had a right to sit at Westminster or not.

The MASTER of the ROLLS: Why can't he sit at Lambeth Palace?

Mr. JEUNE: Because the Archbishop of Canterbury will not allow him.

The MASTER of the ROLLS: Well, let him go somewhere else within the jurisdiction.

Dr. PHILLIMORE: Will your Lordship fix any time in November for the hearing?

The MASTER of the ROLLS: You can apply in November for the fixing of the time.

Order accordingly.

MARTIN V. MACKONOCHIE.

This case was to have been heard this day (Saturday) before Lord Penzance in Committee-room "G" of the House of Lords, on an application for deprivation; but in consequence of notice of appeal by Messrs. Brooks, Jenkins, and Co., in the case of Combe *v.* De la Bere to the Court of Appeal from the recent decision of Mr. Justice Chitty, the hearing has been postponed until the decision of the Court of Appeal has been obtained whether a Committee-room is a "Royal Peculiar" and out of the jurisdiction of the Court of Arches, or until Lambeth Palace can be procured for the hearing. It was intimated that if the matter was heard in the committee-room there would probably be on appeal as in the other cases.

William Mertens, a German compositor, who was convicted on Tuesday at the Central Criminal Court of publishing scandalous libels in the *Freiheit* newspaper, was brought up for judgment on Wednesday, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Eight men were summoned to the Hampstead Police-court on Wednesday for pulling down, removing, and setting fire to a fence at West-end-green. Mr. Fowle, a builder, having enclosed a piece of ground which had been recreation ground for many years, a mob assembled on the night of the 17th ult., and destroyed the fence. It was stated during the hearing of the case that the Attorney General has issued a writ against Mr. Fowle in the interest of the villagers' claim to the green. The Magistrates dismissed the summonses on the ground that a question of right was raised, which was beyond their jurisdiction.

THE COURT.

On Sunday morning, Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and the Princesses Sophie and Margaret of Prussia, and the members of the Royal Household, attended Divine service at Osborne.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, the Duchess of Connaught, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied the Duke of Connaught by steamer to the Royal Albert Docks, near Woolwich, and took leave of his Royal Highness on board the steamship *Orient* on his departure for Egypt. Their Royal Highnesses likewise took leave of General Willis, commanding the first division of the expeditionary force, and of the officers of the 1st Battalion Scots Guards, who proceed to Egypt in the same vessel.

The *Times* says:—We understand that the Prince of Wales has been desirous to accompany the headquarters of the expeditionary force to be sent to Egypt, but that, in deference to the wishes of the Queen, he has abandoned the project. Although no doubt there are good reasons for the decision of her Majesty, yet that his Royal Highness should have been anxious to share the labours of this important enterprise will enhance the respect and esteem with which he is regarded by all classes of his countrymen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sir G. Wolseley, who has been suffering from fever, embarked for Egypt on Wednesday on board the steamer *Calabria*. We are glad to hear that he is now nearly convalescent.

An express train on the Great Eastern Railway was thrown off the line between Cambridge and Ely on Friday, and eight persons were injured, several very seriously.

A young man, named Minnett, was drowned on Sunday in the Trent, his canoe having been capsised by a sudden gust of wind.

A young man was killed on Saturday at Hackney Downs Station through alighting from a train while in motion. Falling between the carriages, he was run over and crushed.

Two young men, sailing in a small boat off Yarmouth on Monday, were drowned, their craft being upset by a sudden squall.

The cricket match between Surrey and Yorkshire was won by the latter county by eight wickets. The Australians defeated a team of gentlemen of Scotland by an innings and 18 runs. Derbyshire was successful against Sussex, winning in one innings with 54 runs to spare. Surrey won against Kent by an innings and 73 runs. Yorkshire defeated Gloucestershire by 29 runs.

The 1st Battalion Scots Guards embarked on Sunday at North Woolwich on board the steamship *Orient* for Egypt. The Duke of Connaught, who is to command the Guards' Brigade, also embarked on the same vessel. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Duchess of Connaught, were present at the departure of the *Orient*. The 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards embarked on Monday for Egypt, on board the steamer *Batavia*, at Queenstown. A squadron of the 1st Life Guards and a portion of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) embarked on Tuesday for Alexandria in the steamship *Holland*. The 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards embarked on Tuesday, at Kingstown, on board the Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Iberia* for service in Egypt.

A communication has been received from Sir David Wedderburn, M.P. for the Haddington Burghs, intimating that his physicians have advised him to give up his Parliamentary duties in consequence of the state of his health, and he has placed his resignation in the hands of the Liberal committee, to take effect in September. A meeting of the association has been called to take the necessary steps.

Pollok Castle, Renfrewshire, the residence of Sir Hew Crawford Pollok, was on Monday night destroyed by fire, nothing being saved but a few pictures and the family plate. The damage is estimated at from £20,000 to £30,000. Sir Hew Crawford witnessed the destruction of what was one of the most picturesque and ancient family seats in the west of Scotland.

Here is the *Times* lamenting with tears of blood, as it were (and for once all England is with the *Times*), that before any considerable number of English troops can be landed in Egypt, fifteen thousand Turkish troops may be disembarked on the shores of that country.

Unfortunately, the Turks have the advantage of being able to anticipate the arrival of the troops we are now sending out. The transport of Turkish troops for so short a distance is an exceedingly simple and expeditiously managed affair. They are merely packed upon the decks of iroudads or transports, and left to shift for themselves until they march ashore. It is, therefore, perfectly easy for the Porte to land fifteen or twenty thousand men in Egypt in a very short time. If it does so, it clearly places the British troops already there in an exceedingly awkward position, besides acquiring the power of taking the whole matter out of our hands.

And so forth, and so forth. Yes, there is little doubt that this can be done. And why is it that the Turks are able to anticipate us in this way? Simply because Her Majesty's Ministers *would* pretend till too late that Cyprus was ridiculous as a *place d'armes*. They had said it was ridiculous, and they would do their best to make the facts square with their declamation. Meanwhile the truth is, that if they had sent troops straight to Cyprus, and sent plenty of them, as they ought to have done, a considerable force might have been transported to Egypt in half the time demanded by the Turks for a similar operation.—*St. James's Gazette.*

The marriage of Miss Margaret Amy Matheson, second daughter of the Rev. Charles Matheson, Headmaster of the Clergy Orphan School, St. Thomas's Hill, Canterbury, with the Rev. Henry von Essen Scott, of South Lynn, Eastbourne, son of the late Rev. Joseph Scott, incumbent of All Saints', Clapham-park, took place at St. Dunstan's Church on Wednesday last. The wedding excited much interest throughout Canterbury, where the young bride has been known from her early childhood, and a large congregation assembled to witness the ceremony. Through the kindness of Mrs. Hoare, assisted by other ladies, the church had been beautifully

decorated with choice white flowers. About eleven o'clock Mr. Scott arrived at the church, accompanied by his best man, Mr. Gordon Coulton, and in another half hour the bride arrived with her mother, and was met at the church porch by her father and her six bridesmaids, Miss Matheson, Miss A. Matheson, Miss Maynard Matheson, sisters of the bride, Miss Mabel Campbell, her cousin, Miss Helen Fleming, and Miss Marion Easton. The bride was dressed in the richest ivory satin trimmed with lace, orange blossom, and jessamine. She wore a few sprays of orange blossom in her hair, and an embroidered tulle veil. She also wore a very handsome large gold locket, the gift of the boys of the Clergy Orphan School. The bridesmaids wore pretty dresses of cream India muslin and lace with broad yellow watered ribbon sashes, and they had small lace bonnets trimmed with cream and yellow marguerites, each young lady carrying a bouquet of yellow marguerites, white flowers, and maidenhair fern, also small Prayer-Books bound in vellum, both the gifts of the bridegroom. Mrs. Matheson's dress consisted of maroon watered silk and brocade, with a bonnet entirely composed of cream roses. As the bridal party entered the church the choir sang "Oh! Lord of Hosts, we crave." On leaving the church the bride and bridegroom were perfectly deluged with flowers strewn by Master Douglas and Miss Armine Hoare, the bride's Sunday school class, and the Clergy Orphan School servants. The wedding party repaired to St. Thomas'-hill, where Mr. and Mrs. Matheson entertained at breakfast about thirty guests. A much larger number were expected, but owing to a recent bereavement a great many relatives were prevented from attending, and the wedding was in consequence much quieter than had at first been intended. At about half-past two in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Scott left St. Thomas'-hill, amidst a shower of rice and slippers, for Oxford. The bride's travelling dress was of telephone blue, watered silk, and cashmere, with bonnet of the same. The presents, which amounted to 180, were for the most part very handsome and useful, and many were from the poor people of the neighbourhood. Among the presents were a handsomely bound Bible and Prayer-Book from the teachers of St. Dunstan's Sunday-school, a very pretty dessert set from the servants of Mr. Matheson's household, a tea-table tea set, also strawberry dish, from the servants of the Clergy Orphan School, a Japanese tea-table, and a vase from the ladies of a working party superintended by Mr. Scott, a beautifully illuminated text, handsomely framed, from the bride's Sunday-school class, &c.

A correspondent of the Press Association, writing from Paris, says:—"On the arrival of the steamer *Marseilles*, from Newhaven, at Dieppe on Sunday morning, an exciting incident occurred. During the trip across the Channel some of the passengers had their suspicions aroused by seeing an English girl, apparently a domestic servant, in the company of a gang of disreputable-looking foreigners, one of whom seemed to make her his special charge. The general impression of those on board was that the girl was being decoyed from England for immoral purposes; and this idea being confirmed, a consultation took place among a number of the passengers, and it was decided to rescue the girl. A plan for carrying this intention into effect was speedily devised, and in a few minutes the girl was made aware of the designs the fellows had upon her. She at once claimed the protection of the English, which, together with that of the other passengers, was readily accorded. Upon arrival at Dieppe the matter was placed in the hands of the police, to whom the ringleader of the gang was given over; and he was subsequently taken before a French justice of the peace, by whom he was detained pending inquiries.

Colonel Burnell and the officers of the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars gave a brilliant ball at Colchester, on the 31st ult., in the barracks, at which a large party assembled. The rooms were tastefully decorated. The band of the regiment was stationed outside, under an awning. Some of the dresses were exceedingly pretty, and among them the following: A white satin merveilleux, with little flounces up to the waist, each flounce being edged with lace; the bodice cut square, back and front, and red flowers in the hair. A dress of pale grey tulle, with the skirt of beaded tulle, the same colour, was pretty; the bodice was a long pointed basque of grey broché silk, and large bows of cherry-coloured ribbon, and geraniums were worn on the skirt and in the hair. Another dress of striped orange and brown satin was remarkable; also one of pale blue broché satin. Several young ladies wore white tulle, with bodices of long pointed shape of either silk or satin.

A public conference to promote the abolition of extraordinary tithes was held on Monday at the Bridge House Hotel, Southwark, under the chairmanship of Mr. T. H. Bolton, president of the Anti-Extraordinary Tithe Association. The attendance consisted mainly of hop and fruit growers of Kent and Sussex. The chairman explained that not only in these counties, but also in parts of Surrey, Hampshire, Worcester, Hereford, and Cornwall, in addition to the ordinary tithe, hop, fruit, and vegetable growers were required to pay a special and extraordinary tithe, which in some cases amounted to as much as 35s. an acre upon hops, 13s. 4d. upon market garden produce, and 10s. an acre upon orchards and fruit. In the aggregate £40,000 a year was paid in tithes upon hops, and a like amount upon fruit and vegetables. These tithes operated to the disadvantage of the English as against the foreign producer, and were found to be, in the words of a select committee of the House of Commons, "an impediment to agriculture, hampering new cultivation." Hence they thought it was "expedient that they should be abolished." The tithes further militated against the employment of labour. Resolutions were unanimously adopted condemnatory of tithes, appealing to the Government to introduce a Bill for their abolition, and requesting the Anti-Extraordinary Tithe Association to endeavour to arrange a deputation to the Government to represent the necessity for the speedy abolition of the objectionable tithes.

Painted windows as memorials of departed worth and gallantry have an interest in the eyes of all. Mr. W. G. Taylor has at all times pleasure in showing his works in progress, both for church and hall, the introduction of likenesses in windows being a special study. Designs and estimates sent. Medal awarded to works in Paris Exhibition. The "Art" Works, 4, Berners-street, London, W.

Cetewayo and suite reached Addison-road Station, London, from Portsmouth, shortly before eight o'clock on Thursday, and drove direct to 18, Melbury-road, South Kensington, where a handsome private residence, overlooking Holland Park, has been temporarily acquired by the Colonial Office for the ex-King's accommodation. The party on arriving here dined, Cetewayo and his chiefs partaking with evident good appetite of a substantial repast consisting of sirloin of beef and rump-steaks. Cetewayo received no visitors last night, but retired shortly before midnight. On the party reaching their bedrooms, however, it was found that the apartments, which had been arranged according to English notions of comfort, were unsuited to native requirements, and a rearrangement reducing the sleeping accommodation to the level of the floor had to be made before the Zulu idea of comfort was realized. Cetewayo and his party were conveyed from Southampton in a special train, which proceeded at a rate which completely astonished Cetewayo and his companions. They placed their fingers in their ears, and gazed stupefied, if not with alarm. It was some time before they recovered from their bewilderment, and this recovery showed itself in exclamations of delight at the wealth of corn and the beauty of the scenery through which they passed. The beauty of the country exceeded Cetewayo's expectations. "If," he said, "I could only live in a country like this I should want for nothing more on earth." The cattle attracted his attention, and he frequently expressed his surprise that after feeding on such soil our herds did not become so fat as to be unable to rise. Later, he exclaimed that we were like ants—we swarmed; and he added, "Why ever did a nation so grand, a people so numerous, make war upon a man so little as the Zulu? Why did you not ask me to run away, to get out of Zululand? That would have been noble of you and kind to me." An inquirer yesterday (Friday) morning was informed that Cetewayo passed a very good night. He rose at six and looked about the house till half-past nine, when he had breakfast. Cetewayo is surprised at everything he sees, and desires it to be made known that he is extremely grateful for the kind reception in the way of cheering given him by the English people. A crowd of about a hundred persons gathered outside the ex-King's residence yesterday morning, in the hope of catching a glimpse of him. A policeman is on duty outside the house. The *Daily News* understands that arrangements have been made for an early interview between the Queen and Cetewayo at Osborne House.

The following piece of "advice by Mr. Ruskin" forms a preface to the latest edition of his catalogue, just issued:—"I have directed Mr. Allen, in this and all future issues of his list of my purchaseable works, to advertise none but those which he is able to despatch to order by return of post. The just estimate of decline in the energy of advancing age; the warnings, now thrice repeated, of disabling illness consequent on any unusual exertion of thought; and, chiefly, the difficulty I now find in addressing a public for whom in the course of the last few years of Revolution old things have passed away, and all things become new, render it, in my thinking, alike irreverent and unwise to speak of any once-intended writings as 'in preparation.' I may, perhaps, pray the courtesy of my readers—and, here and there, the solicitude of my friends—to refer, at the time of the monthly issue of magazines, to the circular of Mr. Allen, in which they will always find the priced announcements of anything I have printed during the month. May I also venture to hint to friends who may at any time be anxious about me, that the only trustworthy evidences of my health are my writings, and that it is a prettier attention to an old man to read what he wishes to say, and can say without effort, than to require him to answer vexing questions on general subjects, or to add to his day's appointed labour the burden of accidental and unnecessary correspondence?"

On Monday afternoon Cardinal Manning was present at the opening proceedings in connection with the quarterly general meeting of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, at the Archbishop's House, Westminster. There was a large attendance of delegates from Carlisle, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Preston, Nottingham, Sheffield, Ipswich, and Brighton, in addition to the representatives of the different committees in and around London. Delegates were also present from new York and Belgium. Cardinal Manning, in addressing the members of the order, said that the work of the Society was of a very useful kind, inasmuch as it relied upon home visitation of the poor. He strongly deprecated the religious excitement caused by such organisations as the Salvation Army and the Blue Ribbon Army. Whilst he admitted that a great deal of religious fervour and enthusiasm was developed by these agencies, he was afraid that they often led to unfortunate results. He urged the brethren of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, in their visitations among the poor, to use their utmost endeavours to prevent those with whom they associated from being led away by such excitement, and to direct their energies in bringing them under the influence of the organisation of their own Church. (Hear, hear.) Mr. George Blount, president of the Society, subsequently took the chair, being supported by Lord Denbigh and M. J. J. Van den Diesen, president of the Amsterdam council of the Society. Lord Denbigh, in the course of an address on the beneficial operations of the Society, particularly amongst the young, said that if it was taken up and supported as it ought to be supported it would no doubt materially increase Roman Catholic influence in this country. After short addresses from other members of the Society the proceedings terminated.

Two boys employed at a brick works, near Newcastle, were killed by the fall of a brick oven.

An elderly man at Leamington, after threatening to shoot his wife, committed suicide.

At Rotherham on Thursday afternoon seven roughs, members of what is known as the "Short-pipe Gang," were committed for trial for wounding a police-constable named Thorpe. When Thorpe endeavoured to arrest the members of the gang for stealing tripe, they attacked him, kicking him all over the body. The policeman's right hand was smashed by one of them, who stamped upon it, his left arm was bitten in two places, and his left cheek was cut through.

The marriage of Mr. S. Moreton Thomas, of Craigllas, Breconshire, son of S. Thomas, Esq., of Ysceborwen, with Mary Hamilton, daughter of the late J. B. Evans, Esq., took place at St. David's Church, Merthyr Tidvil, on the 27th ult. The bride was led to the altar by her uncle, Dr. Dyke. Her dress was a train of brocaded moire over white satin skirt, trimmed with lace and pearl embroidery, and bouquets of bridal flowers; tulle veil and wreath of orange blossoms. She wore a diamond necklace, the gift of the bridegroom, and diamond pendant, the gift of the bridegroom's mother: she carried a bouquet of orange blossoms and stephanotis, the gift of the bridegroom. The six bridesmaids wore dresses of white silk, trimmed with lace and bouquets of crimson roses, crimson sashes; hats of white lace, trimmed with crimson roses and white feathers; they each wore a gold locket, with pearls and diamonds, and carried bouquets, gifts of the bridegroom. Four children, two dressed in pink and two in blue, strewed flowers before the bride on leaving the church. A large party of relatives and friends assembled at the church, and were afterwards present at breakfast at the Hollies, the residence of Dr. Dyke. Mrs. Dyke's dress was blue velvet train over a blue satin skirt; bonnet of cream flowers and feathers. Mrs. Thomas (Ysceborwen) wore silver-grey brocade, trimmed with Brussels lace; bonnet to correspond.

A death under extraordinary circumstances occurred on Thursday at Barrington's Hospital, Limerick. On Wednesday evening Denis Fennessy, a pork-butcher, aged sixty-four, was admitted into the hospital suffering from the effects of drink. He was quite insensible, and the stomach-pump was applied, but without materially benefiting the sufferer, who lingered until two o'clock yesterday, when he died from acute alcoholic poisoning. It is stated that the deceased made a wager to drink with another man a given quantity of whisky in a given time, but that after drinking four glasses his condition necessitated his removal to the hospital.

A young man and a girl, aged respectively twenty and seventeen, attempted to commit suicide last week by throwing themselves, bound together, into the river at Uxbridge. They were rescued in an unconscious condition, but are expected to recover.

The body of a well-dressed man, believed to be a tourist, was on Thursday found on the side of Carnedd Bafydd, a mountain midway between Bangor and Capel Curig. The deceased, who was apparently about sixty years old, had shot himself through the head with a seven-chambered revolver, which was found in his hand. A bottle of whisky, mixed with rat-poison, was found near. Five pounds in gold was found in his purse, but nothing to assist identification beyond a watch made by a Liverpool firm.

A sad case of drowning occurred in Poole Bay on Wednesday evening. The deceased was a boy about 13 years of age, son of the Rev. E. Evans, pastor of the Congregational Chapel, and formerly of City-road, London. Mr. Evans and his wife left home early in the day to attend a Sunday-school picnic in the New Forest, the boys being left in charge of a servant. In the afternoon the boys started for a walk to the Sandbanks, about four miles distant, and, about five o'clock, went to bathe in the sea. The tide was running rather strong, and one of the lads was taken off his feet by the undercurrent and carried out to sea. An alarm was raised, and some persons who were at the Sandbanks at the time came up and endeavoured to render assistance. All efforts to reach the lad were, however, futile.

Viscountess Combermere held a small afternoon reception at her house in Belgrave-square on the 27th ult. The rooms were tastefully ornamented with flowers, and the walls with sketches, some by Gustave Doré, and not a few by the hostess. The conservatory looked charming, with its statues, fountains, rare plants, trellis of vines, &c. The tea-table was arranged with Dresden china baskets and golden tazzas, Japanese storks peering through a diminutive bower of yellow flowers and green leafage. A carpet of natural roses lay on a table near. The hostess wore an electric-blue satin merveilleux, trimmed with striped watered silk, and veiled by a mantilla of antique Brussels lace; her headdress consisted of a lace cap, embellished with large Oriental garnets. The Hon. Mrs. Hunter's toilet was a light mauve cashmere des Indes, trimmed with old-gold satin, draped with deep flowers of Limerick lace; her headdress was lace and ribbon, harmonising with her dress; ornaments of amethysts richly set in gold. Mr. Frank Lincoln, a young American reciter, entertained the guests in the course of the afternoon with clever and humorous imitations. Amongst the guests were his Excellency the Greek Minister, his Excellency the Portuguese Minister and Mdme. d'Autas, Lady Edward Pelham Clinton, Lady Florence Pelham Clinton, Lord and Lady Edward Chichester, the Ladies Bernard, Lady Wynford, Lady Frances Michell, Baron Gödel-Lennoy, Sir Walter Stirling, Sir John and Miss Haggerston, the Bishop of Gloucester and Mrs. and Miss Ellicott, Sir Theodore and Lady Martin, Mr. G. V. Hill, &c.

"C. J. S." writes from the Athenæum Club:—"The following directions for a portable mosquito curtain will be of use just now. Dimensions 6ft. 6in. long, 4ft. wide, 2ft. deep. The bottom of it made of calico, with a slit down the middle by which it is entered, and over which the sheet is spread. There is thus no side fastening to admit the wary insect. It is kept in its place by a couple of sticks passed through loops at the head and foot, and hung by a cord to the tent or tree. The materials required are about 10 yards of mosquito net 3 yards wide, 2½ yards of calico 4ft. wide, and 15 yards of cotton braid for binding. It makes into a bundle about 15 inches long and 5 high, and weighs under 3lb. My own has stood the test of mangrove swamps, and I have just sent a similar one to a friend in British Columbia. It takes about a day to make, and costs altogether about 12s."

Stained Glass. — The Royal establishment of Mayer and Co., of Munich, whose London show-rooms are at 149, New Bond-street, submit, free of charge, designs for any windows in contemplation. Their works are executed in accordance with the style of architecture, in very best and richest pot-metal glass, or, if desired, with enamel and perspective drawings like in the windows of the Cathedrals of London, Glasgow, Cologne, and others.

A fatal boat accident is reported from Bognor, Sussex. A man named Perry was proceeding to sea on Thursday, when he discovered a boat bottom upwards, with all her sails set, near the Felpham Rocks. On being towed ashore the boat was recognised as one in which two young men, named Marsh and Irish, had gone out on the previous evening. Both the young men are missing, and are believed to have been drowned.

A very eminent and remarkable member of the Russian nobility, Count Orloff Davydoff, whose warm attachment to England was a singular feature in his long career, died at St. Petersburg recently. Count Orloff Davydoff was born in 1807. His father, General Davydoff, came of an ancient Tartar stock, and his mother, the Countess Orloff, was the daughter of the youngest of the five brothers Orloff who are noted in Russian history as the chief promoters of the revolution which placed the sceptre of Peter III. in the hands of his wife, the Empress Catherine II. Of these five brothers, the eldest achieved great success in the first half of the last century as head of the Artillery; the second commanded the first Russian fleet in the Mediterranean and destroyed the Turkish Navy at Tchesma; while the third and youngest, Count Vladimir Orloff, the possessor of immense wealth and of highly-cultivated tastes, became the President of the Academy of Sciences, and took his grandson, the subject of the present sketch, under his special care. The means of education in Russia being then very inadequate and the democracy in France and philosophy of Kant in Germany being strong objections against education in these countries, young Davydoff was sent to England. Oxford and Cambridge were closed against him because he did not profess the Thirty-Nine Articles of the English Church, and the young Russian was, therefore, obliged to enter the University of Edinburgh. Here the Russian student took great interest in the lectures of Sir William Hamilton on history, and of John Wilson on moral philosophy. The Toryism of the latter professor first gave birth to the Conservative principles which distinguished the Count throughout his life. A profound influence was exercised over the Russian youth by his acquaintance with other celebrated Englishmen, many of whom he frequently met at Abbotsford after a close friendship had sprung up between him and Sir Walter Scott—a friendship which is described as condescending on the one hand and full of sincere admiration on the other. Mr. Davydoff furnished the venerable Scotch bard with an authentic description of the burning of Moscow, most of which he obtained from his grandfather, the Count, and nearly the whole of it, with but little alteration, was embodied in Sir Walter's *Life of Napoleon*. It was at a dinner of the Highland Celtic Society, presided over by Sir Walter Scott himself, that young Davydoff made his maiden speech, and the vociferous applause which greeted his first attempt in English appears to have made an impression upon him for life. While in Scotland nearly all his leisure time was spent at Abbotsford. When financial ruin overtook the great poet, Mr. Davydoff bought the manuscript of the *Talisman*, and fondly preserved it in the library of his country seat at Otrada, near Moscow. After four years of study, the Russian student left Edinburgh with his degree of Doctor *utriusque juris*, and was attached to the Russian Embassy in London. At parting Sir Walter Scott wrote the following words in his young friend's album:—

Do weel and dread nought though thou be espyit,
He is little gude worth that is not envyit;
Take thou nae heed what tales man tells;
If thou would'st live undeemed gang where nae man dwells.

Mr. Davydoff had an intense liking for England, visited it whenever he could, and considered it almost as his native land. When in Russia he was ever interested in English affairs, and to the day of his death he regularly perused the *Times*. From London Mr. Davydoff went into the Embassy at Paris, and assiduously attended the lectures of Guizot and Cousin. Subsequently he was introduced to Goethe in Germany, and returned to Russia with an ample stock of knowledge and instruction. The death of his grandfather put him into possession of over 300,000 acres of fertile land, and made him one of the largest landowners in Russia. He then applied himself to the management of his estates, and succeeded in doubling their value. Although a stanch Conservative, he considered serfdom as the curse of his country. In 1833 he presented to the Emperor Nicholas a plan for liberating the serfs by means of a bank, the purpose of which was to advance money to those peasants willing to buy their freedom. The plan was roughly rejected, and the young nobleman confined his efforts to promoting the welfare of his own many thousands of serfs—a work in which he was ably seconded by his wife, *née* Princess Bariatinsky. Being the only legitimate representative of the Orloff family, the late Emperor Alexander conferred upon him the title of Count Orloff Davidoff. The Crimean war proved a sore trial to Count Orloff. He loved England and was a zealous advocate for an alliance with the English Cabinet. Just before the beginning of hostilities he wrote a curious pamphlet and had it printed at Edinburgh under the title of *An Appeal on the Eastern Question to the Senatus Academicus of the Royal College of Edinburgh, by a Russian quondam civis bibliothecæ Edinensis*. He took an active part in the reforms inaugurated by the late Czar, and wrote a vast number of pamphlets, essays, and leading articles. A decided partisan of the emancipation, he always strongly opposed the dotation of the peasants with land, considering this basis of the great reform as an attempt on the sacred rights of property. His splendid mansion in the Sergiefskaya-street was a perfect museum of treasures of art, and here he was always happy to entertain every Englishman visiting St. Petersburg. Lords Durham, Clanricarde, Wodehouse, Napier, Dufferin, and generally all the representatives of Great Britain, were frequent and welcome guests at his house.—*Times*.

The marriage of Captain George Rowley Hadaway, R.A., and the Lady Anne Grenville, second daughter of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, was solemnised in the parish church of Wotton, Bucks, on Thursday morning. The wedding party assembled by eleven o'clock, and on the arrival of the bride from Wotton House, she was received by her father and six bridesmaids—Lady Mary and Lady Caroline Grenville, sisters of the bride; Miss Teresina and Miss Violetta Hadaway, sisters of the bridegroom; and Miss Harvey and Miss Florence Harvey, cousins

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COOPER COOPER and CO. have their own Agents in China and India, and are consequently able to sell their Tea at a price which is actually under that which wholesale merchants, brokers, &c., charge to ordinary dealers. They are enabled to do this, as they have not the expense of travellers and no bad debts to provide for, their terms being strictly for nett cash before delivery. They also save an immense amount by keeping no horses and vans—many houses having from 20 to 100 horses, vans, and two men to each, to deliver, sometimes, half-a-pound of tea miles and miles away, this overwhelming expense having all to come out of the quality of the Tea.

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COOPER COOPER and CO. sell their Teas for ready money only. They have thus no provision to make for bad or doubtful debts.

AND now a word about this year's crop. It is hardly satisfactory on the whole, but some of the choice crops secured by COOPER COOPER and CO are simply delicious. COOPER COOPER and CO. are still enabled to sell the very best at Three Shillings a pound, and it is veritably a marvel of goodness—a "thing of beauty" and "a joy for ever." But the most astonishing thing of modern times is the Tea at Two Shillings a pound which COOPER COOPER and CO. are now selling. The rich and wealthy buy this Tea. Ladies drink it in their boudoirs, and at their early drums, and as one of our country patrons writes, "It is lovely."

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COOPER COOPER and CO. do not pay railway carriage, but are willing to compound for the same on receiving the sum of 9d., in addition to the price of the Tea, to any Railway Station in England, on quantities of the value of £2 and upwards. Families residing in the country can thus by clubbing together, have their Tea sent almost carriage free, as well as save about 9d. a pound in the cost.

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of the bride. Captain Hadaway, attended by Mr. Pelly, R.A., as best man, had arrived some time before the bride entered the church. The bride wore a dress of white satin duchesse, trimmed with fine old Buckingham lace, the gift of her father, and real orange flowers, myrtle, and stephanotis. A wreath of the same flowers was covered by a tulle veil, fastened with diamond pins, the gift of the bridegroom. Her other ornaments were pearls. The bridesmaids were attired in costumes of cream uni. The bridegroom's gift to each was a brooch with the initials of the bride and bridegroom in diamonds. His Grace gave his daughter away. After the celebration of the marriage the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos entertained those present at the church on the occasion at breakfast at Wotton House, when among the guests were Lord Cottesloe and Hon. Louisa Fremantle, Sir Robert and Lady Harvey and Miss Genevieve Harvey, Mrs. Hadaway and Miss Hadaway, Mr. Grenville Harvey, Mr. Gore Langton, Mr. H. P. Gore Langton, Sir Harry Verney, Hon. Percy and Mrs. Barrington, Colonel and Hon. Mrs. Caulfield Pratt, Colonel Andrewes, R.A., Colonel and Mrs. Morgan, Captain Gore, the Rev. W. and Mrs. Woodward, the Rev. J. and Mrs. Stretch, the Rev. J. C. and Mrs. Addison, the Rev. J. Williams and Miss Williams, Mrs. M. Prior, Mr. and Mrs. H. Shrine, Mr. and Mrs. Hotham, Mrs. Pigott, Mr. and Mrs. R. Pigott, Mr. and Mrs. Viletta Calchropolus, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Miss Willing, Mr. and Miss De Ath, and Miss Bryant. At half-past two o'clock the bride and bridegroom left Wotton for Swanbourne, Lord Cottesloe's seat, and yesterday went to Yorkshire. The bride's travelling dress was of electric blue moiré and satin, with bonnet to match, trimmed with an aigrette and feathers. Among the numerous wedding presents the bride received some valuable lace and a harmonium from the Duke of Buckingham, some fine point de Venise lace and valuable jewellery from Mrs. Hadaway, an entire set of table silver from Lady Mary Grenville, a landau from Lady Caroline Grenville, handsome silver salver from the duke's tenants, and a clock from the servants and villagers. Among Captain Hadaway's presents was a silver-gilt dessert service from Colonel Ripley and officers of the 2nd West York Artillery Volunteers.

The last meeting of the present session of the London School Board was held on Thursday afternoon at the offices, Mr. E. N. Buxton presiding. Mr. Freeman, of the Finance Committee, presented a report, recommending that cheques should be drawn to the amount of £51,135. Of this £37,088 was for "current" expenditure and £13,471 for "capital" account. Of the former amount £2,897 was for general expenses, £6,858 for the store and books department, £770 for industrial schools and the training ship *Shaftesbury*, £15,364 for repayment of the principal and interest on loans, £2,399 for office salaries, and £8,000 for payment into the London and County Bank to meet cheques for teachers' salaries. Of the capital account £3,902 was for the purchase of land, £7,600 was the amoudt to be deposited in the Union Bank of London, and £800 was for legal expenses. It was also recommended that cheques to the amount of £575 for scholarships should be drawn. The report was adopted. The Board discussed for more than two hours the cases of two head teachers, who, Miss Davenport Hill moved, "should be called upon to resign, for having tampered with the registration of their schools." Ultimately "the previous question" was carried by a large majority. Miss Helen Taylor then moved that it should be an instruction to the By-laws Committee to grant remission of school fees in all cases where, after subtracting the rent paid, the income of the family did not amount to more than 3s. a head per week, After a long discussion, "the previous question" was carried. After further business the Board adjourned.

On Thursday afternoon, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, were married, by special licence, Mr. John Bickersteth, third son of the Bishop of Ripon, and the Lady Margaret Ashburnham, second daughter of the late Earl of Ashburnham. Considering the lateness of the season a large party of the nobility, relatives, and friends, met at the church, including the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, the Earl of Leven and Melville, Countess Amherst and Lady Margaret Amherst, the Countess of Leven and Melville and Ladies Leslie Melville, Viscount and Viscountess Sherbrooke, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord and Lady Claud Hamilton, Lady Selborne and Hon. Miss Palmer, Lady Jane Dundas, Lady Elinor Denison, Lady A. Scott, Lady Howard of Glossop and Hon. Misses Howard, Lady Penrhyn and Hon. Miss Douglas Pennant, Hon. Kenneth Howard, Hon. Mrs. Denison and Miss Denison, Hon. Mrs. Sanderson and Miss Sanderson, Hon. Edward Kenyon, Hon. Rollo Russell, Hon. Mr. G. Tryon, the Hon. Evelyn Hanbury, the Hon. Francis Scott, the Right Hon. Sir Bartle Frere and Lady Frere and Miss Frere, Sir Thomas Gladstone, Mr. and Lady Harriet Lindsay, Major Wyndham, Mr. Lefroy, Mrs. Limmon, the Misses Heawood (2), Mr. Adye, Mr. Buller, Mr. Henry Bickersteth, Miss Pringle, Miss Cotes, Miss Scott, Mr. Robert Bickersteth and Miss Bickersteth, Mrs. Baillie Hamilton, Miss Wyndham, the Rev. Mr. Payne, and the Rev. R. Garde and Miss Garde. The bridegroom was attended by the Hon. Frederic Moncrieff as best man. The bride came with her mother, the Countess of Ashburnham, and on alighting was received by her eldest brother and her sister, Lady Mary Ashburnham, her only bridesmaid. The bride's dress was of rich white satin duchesse, draped with Brussels point lace, and fastened with diamond stars. The train was trimmed with bunches of orange blossoms and violets of white satin and Brussels lace. She wore a wreath of orange flowers and tulle veil, which was attached to the hair by diamond stars. The bridesmaid's dress was of white satin, trimmed en tablier with garnitures of marguerites, and bonnet to correspond. She wore a gold locket, with a marguerite in pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. The marriage service was solemnised by the Dean of Lichfield (in the absence of the Bishop of Ripon through indisposition), assisted by the Hon. and Rev. Richard Ashburnham, brother of the bride, and the Rev. Cyril Bickersteth. The bride was given away by her brother, the Earl of Ashburnham. After the ceremony the Countess of Ashburnham had an afternoon party at her residence, 30, Dover-street, when the wedding party reassembled, together with the Dean of Lichfield, the Rev. Cyril Bickersteth, the Hon. and Rev. Richard Ashburnham, Hon. John, Hon. William, Hon. Thomas, and Hon. George Ashburnham, and Hon. F. Moncrieff. Mr. Bickersteth and bride, having taken leave of their friends, started at 20 minutes to five for Ashburnham Place, Sussex, which the Earl of Ashburnham has placed at their disposal for the honeymoon. The bride's travelling dress was of dark blue satin merveilleux, trimmed with bands of embroidery, gold thistles on a blue ground, and bonnet to match. Many and costly presents were received on the occasion by Mr. and Lady Margaret Bickersteth from the Countess of Ashburnham, the Bishop of Ripon and Mrs. Bickersteth, the Earl of Ashburnham and Lady Margaret's five younger brothers, and her sisters, Lady Katherine Bannerman and Lady Mary Ashburnham; also presents from many friends and relatives.

According to a communication addressed from Chamounix to the *Journal de Genève*, Mr. F. M. Balfour, accompanied by a guide from the Valley of Gaas left Conrmayeur on July 18, with the intention of making the ascent of the Aiguille Blanche, a virgin peak of Mont Blanc, from Penteret, and returning afterwards to Courmayeur. When, however, several days elapsed and they did not reappear, fears were entertained as to their safety, and a telegram was despatched to Chamounix asking ie they had been seen on that side of the mountain. Thf answer being in the negative, a party was forthwith organised at Courmayeur to go in search of them. After a long and perilous journey the bodies of Mr. Balfour and his guide were found side by side, the rope by which they had been attached to each other being still intact; but the place where they lay was so difficult of access, and their removal would have been attended with such difficulty and danger, that no attempt was made to take them away, and they still remain where they fell, on the Fresnay glacier at the foot of the Penteret, from which it was evident they had been precipitated. It is said that Mr. Balfour was so much impressed with the perilous nature of the undertaking he was about to attempt that before leaving Courmayeur he made his will and insured an ample provision for the family of the guide who risked and lost his life in his service. The bodies of the two students of the University at Geneva who perished last October in an attempt to cross by the Rufenen Pass from Tessin into the Valais have just been found. They were about a kilometre from the Pasc, and it is supposed from the position in which they lay, that they lost their way and died, probably in a snowstorm, of cold and exposure. The light clothing they wore lends additional probability to this theory,

"KEATING'S POWDER" is now sold at 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d., in tins by all Chemists. This powder is perfectly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, BEETLES, MOTHS, and all insects, whilst quite harmless, to domestic animals. All furs and woollens should be well powdered before putting away. Beware of imitations. Ask for Keating's Powder and take no other.

TO GET RID OF WORMS IN CHILDREN procure a tin of "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS." This unique medicine is certain to cure, and may be taken with absolute safety by the youngest children Price 1s. 1½d. of all Chemists.

BIRTHS.

July 25, at 16, Cotehele-villas, Stoke, Devonport, the wife of Lieut. ALEXANDER MELDRUM, R.N., of a daughter.

July 26, at Upton House, county Cork, at the residence of her father, the Rev. Somers Payne, V.C., the wife of Lieut.-Colonel MAYDWELL, late Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, of a son.

July 26, at St. Paul's Vicarage, Hemel Hempstead, the wife of the Rev. E. J. GALLOP, prematurely, of a son, still-born.

July 27, at 18, Pont-street, S.W., the Hon. Mrs. PIERS EGERTON-WARBURTON, of a daughter.

July 29, at 18, Upper Phillimore-gardens, Kensington, W., the residence of her father, the wife of HAMILTON W. LANGLEY, Esq., of San Emilio, Bragado, Buenos Ayres, of a daughter.

July 29, at Wateringbury, Kent, the Hon. Mrs. STYMES, of a son.

July 30, at St. Paul's Vicarage, Southampton, the wife of the Rev. G. CECIL WHITE, of a daughter.

July 30, at Holy Trinity Vicarage, Carlisle, the wife of the Rev. G. W. H. TAYLER, M.A., of a son.

July 30, at Fryston Hall, the Hon. Mrs. MILNES, of a son.

July 31, at 23, Eaton-place, the Lady EDITH ADEANE, of a son.

July 31, at Rutland-gate, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel HUGH BONHAM-CARTER, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 21, at Union Church, Hongkong, the Rev. ARNOLD FORSTER, B.A., Hankow, China, to AMY, youngest daughter of the late G. MAUDSLAY JACKSON, Esq., of Hampstead.

July 19, at All Souls, Langham-place, JOHN COPELAND, son of the late JOHN BALDWIN BUCKSTONE, to ADELA, third daughter of the late CHARLES PENNELL MEASOR.

July 25 (St. James's Day), at the parish church of St. Mary, West Torrington, Lincolnshire, the Rev. ARTHUR WILLIAM TRYON, M.A., Vicar of Middle Rasen, Lincolnshire, third son of Major-General Tryon, late 43rd Regt., to MARY LOUISA KATHLEEN, eldest daughter of the Rev. T. W. MOSSMAN, Rector of Torrington.

July 26, at St. Nicholas Church, Remenham, Henley-on-Thames, the Rev. G. R. FAULKNER, M.A., F.C.S., Head Master of the Grammar School, Cirencester, to FLORENCE fourth daughter of WILLIAM VIDLER, Esq., Remenham, Henley-on-Thames.

July 27, at Emmanuel Church, Upton, Essex, PARIS KIRTON FLANDERS, second son of GEORGE WILKINSON FOOT, of Upton, Essex, to ELIZABETH, widow of the late FRANCIS GLENNY, of Chadwell Heath, Essex, and second daughter of the late Henry Sturdy, of Stratford, Essex.

July 27, at the parish church, Alton, Hants, the Rev. FREDERICK WALKER JOY, only son of Walker Joy, Esq., of Harrogate, Yorkshire, to BEATRICE, third daughter of HENRY HALL, Esq., of the Manor House, Alton, Hants.

July 27, at St. Augustine's, Queen's-gate, FRANK WILLIAM, second surviving son of the late Rev. CHARLES MARRIOTT LEIR, of Charlton Musgrove, Somerset, to HELENA MARY, second daughter of the late WILLIAM VENABLES, Esq., of Wilton House, Cheltenham, and niece of Vice-Admiral Sir William Loring, K.C.B.

July 27, at St. John's Church, Chelsea, ALICE, only child of Dr. VERRINDER, of 1, Finborough-road, South Kensington, to FREDERIC AUSTIN, second son of the late RANDAL WOOLLATT, of Duffield Lodge, Kensington-park, W.

July 27, at Sandal Magna, Wakefield, Lieut.-Colonel WILLIAM H. GRIMSTON, of the High Hall, Ilton, Yorkshire, third son of the late Charles Grimston, Esq., of Grimston Garth and Kilnwick, Yorkshire, to CATHARINE SARAH, eldest daughter of the late J. C. D. CHARLESWORTH, Esq., of Chapelthorpe Hall, Wakefield, Yorkshire.

July 27, at St. Paul's Church, St. Leonard's-on-sea, WILLIAM DAWES, of Rye, Solicitor, to MARY STKES, daughter of the late Rev. Henry Cooper, B.D. (sometime Vicar of Rye), and widow of the late EDWARD J. WHISTLER, Esq.

July 29, at All Saints, Margaret-street, ARTHUR KINSEY, of Elmhurst, Ealing, to MARGARET EVELINE ISABELLA, only daughter of THOMAS UNDERWOOD, of Bedford-square.

July 29, at the parish church of St. Andrew's, Rugby, GEO. RICHARD GREEN, M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P.E. of Inkberrow, near Redditch, to MAUDE DOUGLAS, eldest daughter of J. R. BLAKISTON, M.A., H.M. Inspector of Schools.

July 29, at St. Michael's-in-the Hamlet, Liverpool, EDWARD FRANCIS, eldest son of the late Sir FRANCIS HICKS, of Oakfield, Streatham-hill, S.W., to MARY ANN (MARIAN), younger daughter of WILLIAM THOMPSON DIXON, of Liverpool.

July 29, at St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington, WALTER HENRY MACNAMARA, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law, elder son of the late Henry Macnamara, Esq., Barrister-at-law and Railway Commissioner, to FLORENCE, only daughter of FRANCIS MAUDUIT, Esq.

July 29, at St. Jude's, South Kensington, EDWARD RICHARD HUGHES BURLTON, to EDITH HELEN, the fourth daughter of Mr. WILLIAM GROGAN, 125, Piccadilly.

July 31, at All Saints, Norfolk-square, Baron DE BERTOUCH to BEATRICE CAROLINE, youngest daughter of the late JAMES AUGUSTUS EMSLIE, Esq., 25, Norfolk-square, Hyde-park.

Aug. 1, at the College Church, St. Andrew's, FRANCIS HENRY COLSON, Assistant Master at Clifton College, and Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, son of the Rev. Charles Colson, Rector of Cuxton, and Hon. Canon of Rochester, to MAUD, daughter of the Very Rev. Principal TULLOCH, one of Her Majesty's Chaplains and Dean of the Order of the Thistle.

August 1, at St. Margaret's, Buxted, ARTHUR GRAY, M.A., Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, to ALICE HONORA, third daughter of the Rev. JOHN PHILIP GELL, Rector of Buxted, and granddaughter of the late Admiral Sir John Franklin, K.C.H.

August 1, at the Church of the Holy Rood, Crofton, THOMAS EASTMAN, M.A., of Wallington Lodge, Fareham, to EVA FRANCES, fourth daughter of S. B. LEGGATT, of Crofton Manor, Hants.

August 1, at St. Paul's, Cambridge, the Rev. FRANK DYSON, M.A., Fellow of St. John's Coll., Cambridge, Assistant Master at Clifton College, to SOPHIA, only daughter of the late S. CAULTON LEESON, Esq., formerly of St. Catherine's College.

Aug. 2, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Colonel Sir WILLIAM OWEN LANYON, K.C.M.G., C.B., second surviving son of Sir Charles Lanyon, of The Abbey, county Antrim, to FLORENCE, youngest daughter of J. M. LEVY, Esq., of 51, Grosvenor-street, W.

Aug. 2, at the parish church, Wakefield, the Rev. ALFRED ERNEST JALLAND, of Wakefield, to LAURA ELIZABETH, fourth daughter of the late Sir THOS. EARDLEY WILMOT BLOMEFIELD, Bart.

DEATHS.

July 21, WILLIAM ALLEN, aged 63, Head Master of the Grammar School, Acton, Nantwich, Cheshire.

July 22, at Brighton, ANNE ADELAIDE, widow of the late Right Rev. OWEN EMERIC VIDAL, D.D., first Bishop of Sierra Leone, and fourth daughter of the late Rev. Henry Hoare, Vicar of Framfield, Sussex, and Rural Dean.

June 24, THOMAS SAVILL, eldest son of the Rev. Canon CARTER, of Linton, Kent, and grandson of Onley Savill Onley, Esq., of Stisted Hall, Braintree, Essex.

July 27, at Gwydyr, Ryde, Dame, AMELIA CAROLINE BEAUCLERK DICKSON, wife of Sir A. Collingwood T. Dickson, Bart., aged 66 years.

July 27, in London, CHARLOTTE HARRIET ESTHER, wife of Colonel WILLIAM ST. LEGER ALCOCK.

July 28, at Fairfield-road, Croydon, JOHN FLOWER, M.A., Oxon, third son of John Wickham Flower, late of Park-hill, Croydon.

July 29, at Ben Rhydding, Yorkshire, H. C. ADAMSON PARKER, younger son of the late Kenyon Parker, Q.C., aged 39.

July 30, at Skeffington Rectory, Leicestershire, CHARLES LAUNCELOT, third son of the Rev. J. C. DAVENPORT, aged 25.

July 31, at Seathwaite Vicarage, EDWARDES FRANCIS SECUNDUS WALKER, Medical Student of Edinburgh University and St. George's Hospital, London, youngest son of the late Rev. Richard F. Walker.

Aug. 1, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, LORA, wife of MONTAGU LUBBOCK, Esq., M.D., of 19, Grosvenor-street, W., aged 35 years.

Aug. 1, at The Close, Exeter, RACHEL, widow of the Rev. ROBERT MONTGOMERY.

Aug. 2, at Thrandeston Rectory, MARY ANN BROADLEY, wife of the Rev. THOMAS LEE FRENCH, M.A., Rector of Thrandeston, aged 57 years.

August 2, at 21, Eldon-road, Kensington, EDWARD PHELIPS BARTLETT, Inspector of Schools, Science and Art Department, South Kensington, youngest son of the late Rev. W. O. Bartlett, Vicar of Canford, Dorset, aged 43.

LATEST NEWS.

The most contradictory rumours have naturally found expression during the last few days as to the outcome of the situation arising from the action of the Peers with regard to the Arrears Bill. The course to be taken by the Government will be finally settled at the Cabinet Council this afternoon.

We can only reaffirm the statement we made a fortnight ago, that the Lords will unquestionably insist on the two amendments proposed by Lord Salisbury—that which makes the Bill optional, and that which includes the value of the tenant-right in the tenant's assets. Of the confident predictions hazarded by some of our contemporaries, as to a compromise being effected, it is unnecessary to say more than that the wish is father to the thought.

There is nothing surprising in the firm attitude taken up by the Peers. By the advocates of compromise reference is frequently made to the supposed precedent of last year. It is alleged that the Lords gave way on the Land Bill. Some persons seem to be gifted with singularly short memories. What happened was this, that the Whig Lords gave way—the Duke of Argyll failing to press, and Lord Lansdowne withdrawing, their respective amendments. But the principal amendment proposed in the name of the Conservative Party by Lord Salisbury was not withdrawn, and became part of the Bill. Therefore it is clear that the argument from analogy would justify the Conservative majority in adhering to their amendments.

We shall scarcely be suspected of want of admiration for the House of Lords. But we have not the least hesitation in saying that, if it were to resign the performance of its proper Constitutional functions, the sooner it ceased to exist the better. Such a course would, in the case supposed, leave the English Constitution stripped of the evident advantages attaching to the possession of a Second Chamber. The House of Peers would simply be cumbering the ground and preventing the establishment of something better in its place.

As to the present contest, it has long been foreseen that the Prime Minister's autocratic temper, coupled with his servility to the Caucus, must sooner or later bring about a collision with the Upper House. Indeed there can be little doubt that he always intended to precipitate such a contest. That the crisis should have arrived now is by no means to be regretted. Let the English people by all means have the opportunity, which nothing but the action of the Peers can give them, of deciding on a policy which was not only undreamed of at the time of the General Election two years ago, but was not even mentioned in the Queen's Speech at the commencement of the present Session.

As to the course to be adopted by the Government, it was partly shadowed forth in the Ministerial speeches in the House of Lords on Tuesday. It was also stated in the lobbies the same evening, on apparently good authority, that the Ministry would neither resign nor dissolve Parliament in the first instance, but that they would summon Parliament to an Autumn Session, and introduce the Arrears Bill afresh in its original form. This has since been substantially confirmed by the Ministerial papers. What the Government can hope to gain by such a course it is difficult to see. If the Peers are unconvinced by argument, it is certain they will be undismayed by threats.

As to the plea that the Opposition should abstain from embarrassing the Government at the present juncture of affairs, the obvious reply is that given by Lord Salisbury—that Ministers need not be embarrassed unless they choose to be so. It is perfectly idle to assert, as the *Times* has done, that the principle of the Bill has been touched by the amendments. The ostensible principle of the Bill is the relief of deserving tenants, and this principle is far more effectively carried out by the Bill in its amended shape than it otherwise could have been. The Opposition have proved their desire not to embarrass the Government by consenting to read the Bill a second time.

If, as is generally thought probable, we are on the eve of a Dissolution, it is a matter of the keenest interest to consider in what position a General Election is likely to land the country. We may say at once that we are decidedly of opinion that the result would be a great Conservative gain. But would the gain be sufficiently great to effect a change of Government? Or, if it were, would the Conservative party be in possession of more than a small majority?

The importance of this latter question cannot be overrated in view of the present position of the Irish Home Rule party. The one thing which Mr. Parnell and his followers dread is a postponement of the General Election. In view of the failure of their funds—a matter of which we shall have more to say presently—it is of the utmost importance to them that an Election should be held while they can still afford to pay the expenses incidental to it. Besides which consideration, every day is likely to widen the breach between those who follow Mr. Parnell and the section which adheres to Mr. Davitt. The excitement of an election campaign would, it is hoped, rally all sections of their party to one standard.

The gain of Irish seats to the Land League party would, we have not the least doubt, be very great. According to some calculations, Mr. Parnell will command sixty, according to others, ninety seats. We happen to know that the number actually counted upon is from seventy to seventy-five. And these would be men of, be it observed, an extreme type, downright Fenians probably, receiving payment from America.

If we own any Roman Catholic readers, we beg their attention to the following description, from the pen of an eminent and devout member of their Church, of what it is the deliberate aim of the extreme Land League section to secure at the next Election: "The object is to get men free from clerical influences—*id est*, bad Catholics, who never frequent the Sacraments, who ignore the moral law and scoff at the authority of the Church; or else Freethinkers, even Englishmen, rather than Irishmen who can be called 'Ultramontanes'—just now the cant phrase in Parnellite circles for a man who lives up to his faith, and holds old creeds and traditions sacred."

The newspaper reports of the Parliamentary debates are nearly always inadequate, frequently worthless, and sometimes positively misleading. Indeed, the art of Parliamentary reporting seems to be dying out. Several causes have contributed to this result, one of which is the endless flow of vulgar verbosity and tiresome twaddle which characterises a Radical House of Commons. Another reason is the early hour at which daily papers, having a large circulation, are compelled to go to press—an arrangement which involves the changing of the reporters at frequent intervals, and which thus adds to the difficulty of providing an intelligent account of the proceedings.

Many of the principal speeches are reported *verbatim*, but it frequently happens that a really important speech is slurred over. We may instance that delivered by Lord Cranbrook last Tuesday on the Arrears Bill—one of the most eloquent and effective addresses to which it has ever been our good fortune to listen. As a reply to Lord Derby's arguments it was simply crushing. Only the *Times*, however, attempted to give even a partially full report of it, and that was a singularly poor and inaccurate one. The peroration, delivered with a warmth which betokened strong feeling, was listened to with breathless attention, and the noble lord sat down amidst hearty and prolonged cheering, such as is not often heard in the Upper House.

Lord Salisbury's leadership of the Conservative Peers during the debates on the Arrears Bill has won for him the special approval of the party. A curious incident occurred on Tuesday. The House was very full, the Conservative benches especially being closely packed. The Conservative Leader, in his endeavour to address himself to the whole assembly, turned sometimes to one, sometimes to the other side of the House. In the middle of his speech Lord Granville rose, and in a querulous tone requested the noble Marquis to be good enough to address the House, and not to turn towards the wall behind him. Lord Salisbury seemed surprised at the interruption, and explained that he was not like "Mr. Facing-both-ways," and could not avoid turning from some noble lords at the moment of turning towards others.

Lord Granville's interruption was the more unjustifiable, because Lord Salisbury, who, by the way, was on Tuesday suffering from indisposition, is one of the few members of the House who really understands how to make himself heard by all present. Great complaints are made of the acoustic properties of the building; but it is a fact that many of the Peers are not heard, simply owing to their own indistinct speaking. No one is a greater offender in this respect than Lord Granville himself, whose utterances on subjects of the greatest interest are often nearly inaudible.

We are surprised that the Irish Executive, to whom have been entrusted by law powers of the most extensive kind to repress sedition, should for a moment tolerate the infamous Fenian paper called *United Ireland*, which is published in Dublin, and whose editor, Mr. William O'Brien, is contesting the constituency of Mallow. In the current number of this precious periodical there appears a letter from a Boer named John Stuyt, in which the Irish people are openly incited to armed rebellion.

The letter which we reprint elsewhere from Mr. Kavanagh, Chairman of the Irish Land Corporation, deserves the most attentive consideration. The Fenian and Land League agitators, and their vile organs in the press, evidently feel, as they have good reason to do, the utmost alarm at the Land Corporation's prospects of success, and attempt to injure it by denouncing it as an organisation for promoting evictions. This monstrous figment is refuted by Mr. Kavanagh, who proves that the Land Corporation is the labourers' truest friend. We can only add that this well-meant effort to benefit the Irish labourers by a constructive policy is being made not a moment too soon; and Mr. Kavanagh and his coadjutors will have earned the gratitude of all true patriots if they can succeed in rescuing the poor labouring classes from the wiles of the artful impostors and Socialistic scoundrels of the Land League, who trade for their own profit on the grievances of the poor.

For a man such as Michael Davitt, we own to feeling, if not exactly respect, at least something akin to it. But the kid-gloved leaders of rebellion and inciters—from a point of safety—of outrage and murder, with comfortable competencies of two and three thousand a year—the men who, being destitute of personal courage, take good care to preserve whole skins themselves, while prompting others to expose themselves to all risks—these are beneath contempt.

The real motive of the Land League scheme for raising a fund for the payment of Members of Parliament is to be found in the fact that the subscriptions to the League are steadily diminishing, while the salaries of the disinterested patriots who condescend to conduct its affairs must of course continue to be paid. This, of course, includes Mr. Parnell's and Mr. Egan's slender pittances of three and two thousand a year respectively.

We hear from Ireland that Mr. Healy's chances of securing his seat for the county Down at the next election are by no means good. The same may be said of Mr. O'Donnell's seat at Dungarvan. This hopeful prospect is due to the beneficial action of the clergy.

We are able to state, on the authority of a telegraphic message from Mr. Cornish, that the depth of water in the Mahmoudieh Canal is at present ninety *centimètres*. The water supply of Alexandria is therefore not in immediate danger.

Our news from Syria is to the effect that for some time past the native feeling against Europeans has increased to a marked extent.

According to trustworthy information received two days ago from a private source, the native Egyptian population is being gradually undeceived as to the disastrous effect of the rebellion on the prosperity of the country. Many of them are declaring that they will be ruined, and express cordial hatred of Arabi Bey.

A most interesting letter from the foreman of some large engineering works, who has travelled in many parts of Egypt during the last few months, represents the feeling of the people towards Europeans, and especially towards the English, as having been, until the recent outbursts of fanaticism, most favourable. From other sources we hear of English owners of large estates having actually left the whole of their property under the care of neighbouring friendly sheikhs, who may be confidently trusted to discharge their trust to the best of their ability.

Since we drew attention last week to the manner in which the contents-bills of some of the daily papers mislead the public by sensational statements, the matter has been further commented upon, both in Parliament and elsewhere, particularly in connection with the even more culpable conduct of certain special correspondents who have sent home reports which were not only untrue, but exceedingly mischievous. The chief offender in this respect is the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, who is, we believe, Mr. Gay. The whole matter was severely handled in Parliament on Thursday night, and the official regulations on the subject have been published. We are also able to state that the Government have determined to repress with a strong hand any similar offence for the future.

It should not be forgotten that the special correspondence of the newspapers is not the only source from which news is derived. In estimating the value of news transmitted by various agencies throughout Europe—we are not now alluding only to intelligence sent from Egypt—it is well to bear in mind what influences are at work, and with what motives, in these news-agencies. Probably the ordinary newspaper-reader would be not agreeably surprised if he could see a little behind the scenes. Writing with some little knowledge of the subject, we are prepared to affirm that some of the principal European agencies are at least largely controlled by men who are pledged to work in the interests of the Cosmopolitan Revolution.

The prosecution of the *Freiheit* has very properly resulted in the severe punishment of the printer, Mertens. But it was at the same time admitted that Mertens was merely a tool in the hands of others. We feel compelled to ask why the real prompters of his crime are not brought to justice. Surely the Government ought not to find much difficulty in ascertaining who these miscreants are.

Mr. Stanley Leighton's remarks in the House of Commons on Thursday night on Secret Societies were both accurate and opportune. The facts on which the honourable gentleman relied are simply undoubted. Mr. Leonard Courtney, the eminent Radical and affectionate friend of the Boers, tried to pass the matter off with a sneer at Mr. Leighton's credulity. We take leave to tell Mr. Courtney that the matter will not thus be settled, however it may suit the purpose of a Government in which the party of Socialist and Atheistic Revolution is directly represented to endeavour to blink the facts of the case.

We have ourselves from time to time drawn public attention to the aims and action of the Secret Clubs, basing our remarks on information which we know to be absolutely trustworthy. It is very well for Mr. Courtney to talk of "credulity." It is, at all events, certain that nothing has been gained or is to be gained by unreasonable incredulity. Lord Beaconsfield years ago appreciated at its true value the importance of the Revolutionary Organisation. His statements—since more than justified—were received with contemptuous incredulity by a chorus of ignorant politicians, and the same fate for years awaited every attempt to warn the English people of the coming danger. Nothing but the stern logic of facts has availed to bring the truth home to the public mind. Even now, however, we much doubt if the full import of those facts has been adequately understood.

The French Conservative newspapers announce that the Comte de Chambord is highly gratified with the proofs of loyalty and devotion which he received on the occasion of the Feast of St. Henry, and that he desires to thank those who support him in protesting against the persecutions and humiliations levelled at Christianity and Social Order in France.

We hear of fresh instances of the tyranny exercised under the recent anti-religious legislation in France. At St. Sulpice (Yonne) considerable excitement has been caused by the harsh treatment accorded to the Sisters of Providence, who for sixty years have occupied their present home, engaged in the work of education. The institution having been secularised by order of the prefect, the mayor gave the poor sisters only thirty-six hours' notice to quit. The sisters, who occupy the premises under an agreement with the Commune, have announced that they will only submit to force; and in this resolution they are supported by a guard numbering over two hundred, who are relieved by a night-watch of twenty men.

In the department of the Loire great complaints are made of the gross unfairness of the officials appointed to conduct the examinations for Government certificates. The pupils of the religious schools, who have hitherto met with uniform success in the examinations, are now for the first time in the majority of cases rejected.

One result of the anti-religious persecution in France is the establishment of French schools for imparting a religious education in countries close to the French frontier. One such institution, St. Charles's College, established two years ago in Monaco, under the supervision of the Bishop, is, we hear, doing excellent and much-needed work.

Here is another triumph of compulsory Atheistic education in France. A young woman who had accepted a situation as assistant in an orphanage for infants between four and five years old, on first undertaking her new charge began to talk to the little ones. One child, aged five years, on being asked an easy question in the Catechism, replied, "It is forbidden, mademoiselle, to speak of God in this house."

We hear that a certain Republican mayor in Maine-et-Loire invited his subordinates to celebrate the recent *fête* of the Republic with all possible enthusiasm, on the ground that next year there will be no longer any Republic, and therefore no Republican *fête* for them to celebrate. We trust the worthy mayor's prophecy may be happily realised.

Berlin, August 4.

The occupation of Suez by a body of British marines has induced the other Powers to consider how they may accelerate the realisation of their proposals to place the Suez Canal under international protection. Prince Bismarck is displaying much interest in the matter. It is intended to establish a maritime police force under the guidance of an International Commission, whose duty it shall be to regulate and protect the traffic through the Canal. An arrangement whereby war-vessels of the various Powers shall be stationed at convenient points for the protection of the Canal will also be recommended.

Alexandria, August 4.

The reconnaissance made yesterday satisfied Sir Archibald Alison that the enemy has no force worth mentioning near Alexandria. There is therefore no foundation for the constant alarmist reports of an impending surprise of the city. Arabi cannot attack without executing movements which would give ample warning of his intentions.

SOCIETY.

A marriage is arranged between Lord de Freyne, of French Park, county Roscommon, and Marie Georgiana, only daughter of Richard Westbrook Lamb, of 29, Great Cumberland-place, and West Denton, Northumberland.

Also between Lieut.-Col. Charles C. Gore, Royal Irish Rifles, son of the late General the Hon. Sir Charles Gore, G.C.B., K.H., and Lavinia, daughter of the late Francis Charles Fitz Roy, Esq.

Also between the Very Rev. Dr. Bickersteth, Dean of Lichfield, and Miss Mary Wylde-Brown, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Whitmore Wylde-Brown, of the Woodlands, near Bridgnorth, Shropshire.

Also between Mr. Ralph Creyke, of Rawcliffe and Marton, M.P. for York, and Miss Frances Bacon, daughter of the late Sir Henry Hickman Bacon, Bart., of Thonock.

The marriage of the Duke of Westminster, K.G., with the Hon. Katharine Caroline Cavendish, youngest daughter of the late Lord Chesham, took place at Holkham on Saturday morning. Lord Chesham gave his sister away. The only relatives present were the Earl and Countess of Leicester, Dowager Lady Chesham, Lord Chesham, Lady Lyttelton, Hon. William and Hon. Edwin Cavendish, Lady Dacre, and Mr. John Wheatley. There was only one bridesmaid, namely Lady Mabel Coke, niece of the bride. The bride wore a short costume of white foulard, trimmed with antique Mechlin lace, and a lace veil; her ornaments being a pearl necklace and diamond brooches. Lady Mabel Coke, the child of Lord and Lady Leicester, wore a white muslin dress, trimmed with lace, and small lace hat. She also wore a pearl and diamond brooch, the gift of the Duke of Westminster. Soon after the marriage ceremony the Duke and Duchess left Holkham by special carriage for London, and after taking tea at Grosvenor House left for Fonthill Abbey, the Marchioness of Westminster's place in Wilts, where their Graces are expected to remain till the end of the ensuing month, and then go to Eaton Hall, and afterwards to Scotland. The bride wore the dress she was married in, with a white lace bonnet.

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